The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

NATURE OF THE CALM IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE SLEEP OF MEN RESTING ON THEIR ARMS—NOTHING OF POLITICAL FREEDOM TO BE PERMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Following up the victories of Monday and Tuesday, the Penn Government have proceeded to install new officers in all State positions in New-Orleans, excepting that of State Treasurer; the present Treasurer, Antoine Dubuclet, a colored man elected in 1870, and whose election has never been disputed, remains undisturbed. Auditor Charles Clinton has taken refuge in the Custom-house for safety. Jas. Graham has been placed in possession of the Auditor's office, and has issued an order which says that assessors or tax collectors not holding commissions from McEnery or Penn will not be recognized.

The revolution is general throughout the State, judging from many parishes heard from. The assessors and collectors in New-Orleans and the parish of Jefferson, adjoining, were waited upon by armed men, and the new appointees thus put in possession.

Judge Abell, Democrat, of the First District Court, opened court this morning and adjourned without transacting business. The Eighth District Court, discontinued by the last Legislature, is to be revived without further legislation, and Ellmore, the fusion candidate for Judge, has been telegraphed to to assume the functions of Judge. Judges Collins, Monroe, and Bonner are to take charge of other district courts.

Major E. A. Burke has been appointed State Register of Voters, in place Capt. William Wright, commissioned by Gov. Kellogg. The registration was being conducted under the new law, so much complained of by the leaguers. Wright seemed to be acceptable to all parties. Burke has ordered all registers to report to him for instructions. It remains to be seen whether registration is to be continued, or whether the election coming will be conducted under the previous Warmoth registration, arranged by Blanchard, the programme, of course, depending upon the ability of the McEnery and Penn Government to sustain itself.

Penn has issued a call for convening an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 21st inst. This will be the fusion Legislature, which met at Odd-fellows Hall, here, in January, 1873. Unless members of the regular Senate respond to this call it will be without a quorum.

The supporters of the Penn movement state that the bankers of New-Orleans will advance the means for the State expenses until a Legislature otherwise provides. S. H. Kennedy and other bank Presidents have already advanced $10,000.

The city is remarkably quiet to-day, and places of business are open, while League troops guard the State-house, Arsenal, and Central Police Station, with the exception of the squads used to take possession of the various offices. But few armed men have been seen about the streets.

The only indications of the destruction or havoc of war exhibited in taking possession of the public offices was witnessed at the Governor's office yesterday. Here records, papers, and documents were unceremoniously thrown from the windows and trampled upon by the crowd in the streets.

The bells of the city were rung to-day, and church services were held at Dr. Palmer's church, as for thanksgiving at the White League victory.

McEnery started to come to this city, but was stopped by his friends at Magnolia, Miss. It seems that those who were willing to follow the leadership of Penn distrusted McEnery.

The United States forces here have as yet taken no part against the revolution, except to protect the lives of the refugee State officers. Gen. Emory is expected home to-night. The entire Third Infantry is now here, under the command of Col. D. R. Floyd Jones.

The *Bulletin* this evening contained calls for several companies of White Leaguers to meet, armed and equipped. At this writing no offensive demonstration is reported. The city sleeps, but it is the sleep of soldiers upon their arms, waiting the outguards' report as to the movements of the General Government. Gov. Kellogg is confident that succor will come to him and remains steadfast in purpose but powerless to act.

An editorial appears in the *Picayune* this evening which is construed to mean that the assembling of Republicans at club meetings for political purposes will not be allowed under the present régime. It says pointedly: "If the colored people wish to have any respectable or representative assembly for the purpose of expressing their opinions, we shall be glad to encourage and protect them in so doing; but the incendiary action of underlings of the deposed Government, having for its object the inauguration of violence and turmoil, should be met with strong and bitter check. We will be entirely frank in this matter, and without further preface earnestly counsel the authorities to take efficient steps toward repressing and preventing disorderly demonstrations. White men caught in the act of instigating riots should at once be shot. No formalities need be gone through with at all. Let them be shot down like dogs and brutes that they are."

The police force is now organized under the Penn government, and new captains for each precinct have been appointed.

THE SITUATION MORE CRITICAL.

THE ROWDY ELEMENT IN THE WHITE LEAGUE—THE QUESTION OF FIGHTING OR NOT—THE NATIONAL FORCES—A WAR ON NORTHERN MEN PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The situation is hourly growing graver. The White League leaders have thus far succeeded marvelously well, far beyond their own expectations, in keeping the rowdy element in their ranks in check, and are straining every nerve to prevent open outrage before the five days named in the President's proclamation shall have expired. But with eight to ten thousand men under arms, one-third perhaps composed of educated, responsible citizens, and the other two-thirds of illiterate roughs, boys, and irresponsible men brought in from the country and plentifully supplied with whisky, the task is a very difficult one. They have to-night stationed armed patrols in front of the residences of Gov. Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard, for the purpose of protection, as they state, and not for purposes of intimidation. This may perhaps be so. The regular Police of the city having been annihilated by the Leagues, some such precaution was necessary. Last night the drunken rowdies occupied the steps of the Governor's mansion the whole night, Mrs. Kellogg and two other ladies being [illegible] On Monday night a

in front of the house where the poor distressed lady was almost alone and yelled out filthy imprecations.

Reinforcements from the country are pouring into the city, and barracks are being erected for their accommodation near the residence of Ex-Gov. Flanders, in the Fourth District of the city. A leading cotton broker of New-Orleans, who has identified himself prominently with the White League movement, stated to-day that they could bring together a force of at least 50,000 men, well armed and equipped, quite sufficient to overawe any force the United States Government could bring against them, even if Grant intended to take such a step, which he did not believe for a moment.

The question of fight or not to fight, in case United States troops are brought into the field, is agitating the White League ranks. Marr Ellis and the irreconcilables are found in favor of fight, Ogden, who led the attack on Monday last, is against collision with the national authority. Penn is neutral and non-committal, waiting to be guided by circumstances. The position of McEnery is a puzzle. He advocated a resort to arms in March, a year ago, when Peen and his followers held aloof, and he organized the abortive Jackson square riots of March 5. Disgusted at the feeble support he then received, McEnery declared he would never strike another "lick." Accordingly, when the present resolution was projected, he went out of the State to Vicksburg, leaving his Lieutenant, D. B. Penn, to carry the thing through, or, fail, as the case might be. Now that the White League rebellion has made such marvellous headway, McEnery is coming back to claim his share of the spoils, and already there is a Penn faction and a McEnery faction in the White League's camp. Their points of difference, however, are confined to the distribution of the spoils. They are united, and the great mass of the white people of Louisiana are united on this one point—undying opposition to the enforcement of the two last amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and bitter, malignant hostility to every Northern man who advocates their enforcement. This is their sole bond of union.

Meanwhile the position of Union men and Northern men is becoming most precarious. One of the most enterprising citizens of New-Orleans, who came here from the North-west and invested $150,000 for the development of the commerce of New-Orleans, waited on Gov. Kellogg this morning and said: "If this thing is to go on unchecked, Sir, you had better tell President Grant to send down two or three Government transports to carry away two or three thousand Northern refugees from Louisiana. Effingham Lawrence, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising sugar-planters of the State, who ran for Congress on the Fusion ticket against Syphon at the last election, was mobbed on the streets of New-Orleans yesterday. His offense was publishing a letter against staking all the interests of the State on an issue of race. Dr. M. F. Bonzano, who has lived forty years in the city, and has been twenty-seven years Superintendent of the United States Mint, a gentleman against whose high character no one has ever breathed a word, sorrowfully declared in the hearing of THE TIMES correspondent, this morning, that the country had gone back twelve years, and the issues of the rebellion had been raised again in another form. The trouble and insecurity which pervades everything cannot be overstated. No amount of sugar-coating, in the shape of statements signed by bank Presidents can wipe out the actual facts. The tyranny of the few over the many is so conspicuous in Louisiana that it only requires one or two well-known and monstrously-overrated oldest and best cititizens like Thos. A. Adams and Moses Greenwood to get up a statement declaring that the moon was made of green cheese, and that the sun revolved round the earth, and half the bankers and merchants of the city could be dragooned into signing it. Even the astute Collector of the port was yesterday persuaded by a delegation of "respectables" to sign a statement that everything was quiet in the city, and business going on as usual. Just about this time the following, among other little incidents, were progressing: Armed and irresponsible patrols of the White Leaguers trampled the streets in lieu of the regular Police force, annihilated in the riot, stopping and arresting whom they chose; all the legally installed State officers unarmed, in concealment at the Custom-house, guarded by United States troops and barricaded doors, and Police Commissioner Gaudet, an educated colored man, arrested on Monday by a body of white leaguers, not many of whom probably were half as intelligent as he, remains unheard of, as also Dr. Melner, a white Republican physician, arrested at the same time. Gen. Longstreet was notified by Mr. R. H. Mann it would not be safe for him (Longstreet) to appear on the streets, or even to remain in the State. Any able-bodied colored man, living on the outskirts, coming out of doors after dark, is liable to impressment into the Penn militia. What the acting Governor wants with a colored militia, by the way, is hard to see, but the authenticated instances of colored men being stopped by White Leagues and told they must enlist are very numerous. This morning the White Leagues, with fixed bayonets, occupied all the District Court-rooms of the city, and assumed to reinstate Judges in the courts abolished by the last Legislature, and to take possession of the records of the courts created by the same body. The houses of Mr. Wm. Wright, State Register of Voters, and of Mr. Dicke, were visited by bodies of armed men in the night searching for the registration and the assessment rolls. The office of Mr. Garstkamp, Tax Collector of the Sixth District, was this day broken open and his safe blown open. Luckily he had made his settlement with the auditor just before the *emeute*, and there was no money found. The State Treasury remains intact. Treasurer Dubuclet refuses to recognize the auditorial claimant of the Penn Government, and will cash none of his vouchers.

The report sent North that Federal troops cheered the mob on the day of the riot is false.

MR. PENN'S VERSION.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE STATE GOVERNMENT—ORIGIN OF THE FIRING—ON BY LONGSTREET WHICH KELLOGG REPUDIATES.

[Mr. Penn has authorized the following statement in answer to a request that he would furnish us an account of the recent events:]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The revolution and overthrow of the Kellogg Government was not a party or political movement, but one of the people to get rid of a Government which was universally believed by the people

est, and incapable, who had already inflicted vast mischief, and were continuing to plunder the people as if bent on their ruin and universal confiscation. Kellogg's promises of reform and repeal of oppressive legislation and of war against the plunderers were never kept. Even his funding scheme was one of corrupt jobbery, and the bonds of the State had fallen to twenty cents on the dollar. The people were reduced to absolute despair. If Kellogg ever intended, he was incapable of achieving, any reform. His administration held out a bleak prospect of impoverishment and constant turmoil. His own party had grown defiant of him. His attempt to defeat the renomination of Dubrecht, a most respected colored man, had brought on him the bitter hostility and opposition of the colored people. That race acquiesce in and are even relieved by the change. They only need guarantees, which Penn and his friends can give, of the protection of all their political rights, and a faithful execution of all the reconstruction amendments and acts of Congress. There will be no violence under such an administration.

The attempt to continue Kellogg in power by Federal arms will require an army of 5,000 men in nearly every parish. The Kellogg local officers are superseded. The registration is proceeding under new registrars, well-known and respected citizens.

There never was so thorough and complete a revolution achieved with so few excesses. The people armed because a fully armed and disciplined military was employed to crush them.

The fighting and loss of life resulted from an advance, in hostile array, of the Metropolitans, who opened fire with artillery up the streets. This was done by order of Longstreet. Kellogg repudiated it. The killing of the citizens produced the conflict which followed. Since the cessation of fighting, peace and order have prevailed everywhere.

Union soldiers have numerously participated with the citizens in the resistance to a Government which has only been supported by the State officials and jobbers.

The Federal authority has throughout been treated with the greatest respect. Federal soldiers are greeted with cheers, and received and entertained with kindness and hospitality.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CABINET MEETINGS YESTERDAY—INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO THE MILITARY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President did not go to Long Branch last night, as he intended, being detained here in consequence of events in Louisiana. A brief Cabinet meeting was held this morning, at which Secretaries Fish and Bristow, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Jewell, and Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowen were present. They discussed the Louisiana question, and, without definite action, adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon to further consider the subject.

The condition of affairs in Louisiana being novel, and the first case of the kind where State authorities recognized by the President have been ejected by a force of citizens, and other officers substituted, the question arises as to what shall be done by the Federal power in the premises. It is considered in official quarters that the extraordinary proceedings in Louisiana do not concern that State alone, but all the States in the Union, as the recent proceedings there, if countenanced by the General Government, might become a precedent in other sections of the country, to the detriment of the entire people, and might introduce a system which would substitute military power for legal forms in the conduct of State Administrations. It is believed that measures will be taken forthwith to reinstate the Kellogg Administration with all the force at the command of the Government.

THE INSURGENT GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The result of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon was an agreement that the following dispatch be sent immediately by the Adjutant General of the Army to Gen. Emory, commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.

Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana. Within five days from the date of the proclamation to the insurgents, such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

By order of the President:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

THE MATTER BEFORE THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Cabinet meeting this afternoon commenced its session at 3:45 and adjourned at 5:15 o'clock. There were present besides the President, Secretaries Fish and Bristow, Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Jewell. The other members were absent from the city. There was unanmity on the point that the recent movement of the opponents of the Kellogg Administration in deposing him from office was an armed interference, contrary to law, and was calculated to have a dangerous influence, particularly on other Southern States, and, therefore, it became important to adopt means for maintaining, if not the *de jure*, at least the *de facto* Government in the State of Louisiana. The course heretofore pursued by the President, was considered to be the only one that could be followed in the present emergency. It will be recollected that in February, 1873, the President in a special message to Congress called attention to the affairs in that State, saying that the investigation into the election had developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates had received a majority of the votes actually cast, and in view of these facts a variety of action had been proposed. He had us specific recommendation to make upon the subject, but if there was any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then he earnestly requested that such action might be taken. It seemed advisable that he should state what course he should feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter in the event of no action by Congress at that time. Subject to any satisfactory arrangement that might be made by the parties to the controversy, which of all things was most desirable, it would be his duty, so far as it might be necessary for him to act, to adhere to that Goverament (the Kellogg) heretofore recognized by him. To judge of the election and qualification of its members was the exclusive province of the Senate, as it was also the exclusive province of the House of Representatives to judge of the election and qualification of its members; but as to State offices, filled and held under State laws, the decisions of the State judicial tribunals, it seemed to him, ought to be respected. He concluded his message by saying: "I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and if Congress differ from me as to what ought to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect, otherwise I shall feel obliged as far as I can by the exercise of [illegible]

and prostrates the business of Louisiana by the recognition and support of that Government which is recognized and upheld by the courts of the State." No action was taken by Congress further than that in the Senate a bill was considered to establish a Government in Louisiana Feb. 27, 1873, but on the 28th, after amendment, it was defeated by a vote of 18 against 20. Thus Congress left the President to take such action as he had indicated in his message. From this there has been and will be no departure.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE ARKANSAS CASE.

It will be recollected that on the 8th of May last the President, in an order to Gen. Sherman, through the Adjutant General, directed that, as his proclamation recognizing Baxter as the lawful Governor of Arkansas had been issued, he was to be protected in that position by the United States troops if necessary. This is the principle on which the Administration will also continue to protect Gov. Kellogg.

POSSIBLE ABSORPTION OF THE STATE IN GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

It is probable, should the troubles increase in Louisiana, that the State may be added to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's Department, or Gen. Terry may be ordered to New-Orleans to rank Gen. Emory in command. Though no vessels have as yet been ordered to New-Orleans those composing the North Atlantic Squadron may soon appear in that vicinity. These things have been considered, and a large number of available troops ordered to Louisiana.

THE STATE FUNDS IN BANK IN NEW-ORLEANS.

There is in the bank in New-Orleans a sum of from $500,000 to $750,000, collected from the people to pay the interest on the Louisiana litigated bonds which are owned at the North. The President has sent instructions to Gen. Emory to guard the bank, and in no event permit the money to be drawn by any person connected with the Penn Government.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VIEW.

Attorney General Williams to-night, in a lengthy interview with a representative of the New-York Associated Press, said the so-called Kellogg Government had been established and in full operation for about two years. It has been repeatedly declared by all the courts of Louisiana to be the only legal Government of the State. It has been repeatedly recognized by the President, and impliedly by Congress. The President in a special message called the attention of Congress to the subject, and stated if they took no action he should feel bound to regard the Kellogg organization as the lawful Government of the State. Congress declined to legislate about the matter. The question is not now whether Kellogg or McEnery ought to be Governor, or whether or not there were frauds or irregularities about the election, but the question is whether a State Government that has been fully organized for nearly two years and recognized as such by all the departments of the Government, State and national, can be properly overthrown by the armed populace of a city in which the seat of Government is located by means of violence and bloodshed. Admitting all the wrongs charged against the Kellogg Government, can these proceedings be permitted to stand as a precedent? Are the Governments of the States of this Union to be determined by pronunciamentos, and violent and bloody outbreaks, as they are in Mexico and South America? I do not see how this case differs in principle from the Arkansas case. Brooks claimed that he received a majority of the votes at the election, and I have always believed that he did. Baxter, however, was the duly installed Governor of the State of Arkansas. Brooks, relying on that claim, that he was elected, displaced Baxter by a *coup d'état*, but the President refused to recognize this right to hold the office, obtained in that way. That was a decision against the Republicans, and in favor of the Democrats. Following this precident, I do not see how the President can recognize Penn. To do so would be to hold that a political party defeated or claiming to be defeated by fraud at an election for State officers might, if opportunity offered, take possession of the State Government by force, and so substitute violence and anarchy for law and order. I believe it is the duty of the General Government to put down this lawlessness, whether committed by Republicans or Democrats. The President has not been governed by party considerations in these matters, and has oftener decided for Democrats than Republicans in respect to Southern difficulties. Whatever may be said of men and things in Louisiana, the proceeding of the President in respect to that State has been from the beginning in strict conformity to law. His course, in my opinion, will not now be changed. There is not a sensible man in the United States who does not know that the seizure of the State Government of Louisiana by Penn and his adherents is in utter violation and disregard of all law. Can any reasonable man expect the President to become a party to such a transaction? With respect to the election, it is impossible to determine who was chosen. The returns have never been canvassed, and they were made up in perjury, forgery, and fraud. I have never believed that the McEnery ticket was elected. It is absurd to suppose that when Virginia and North Carolina and nearly all the Southern States, including those that are generally Democratic, went for the Grant ticket; that Louisiana, the strongest State in the South, went for the Greeley ticket, as is pretended, especially when the candidate for Governor on that ticket was an unreconstructed rebel Colonel. But it is too late now to go back to that question. The question now is between law and order on the one hand, and violence and disorder on the other, and upon that issue the position of the President is not a doubtful one.

THE COURSES OPEN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OR MARTIAL LAW—THE CONTINGENCY OF RESISTANCE BY THE INSURGENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Two courses of action lie before the Government in respect to Louisiana—either to reinstate the Kellogg Administration or to declare in the State martial law. Which of these courses will be taken depends largely upon what may occur in New-Orleans before Monday next; but at present the support of the recognized executive of Louisiana and its re-establishment, by whatever force may be necessary, is probable, while the possibility of the proclamation of a temporary military rule is remote. What the Government believes to be legal, expedient, and effective for the maintenance of peace, for the protection of life and property, and the establishment of law and order, will be undertaken. The insurgent forces are ordered by the President in his proclamation to [illegible] Monday

hold any further announcement of its intentions beyond that made in the order to Gen. Emory, sent after the Cabinet meeting to-night, that he should under no circumstances recognise the insurgent Government, and the similar telegram to Penn himself. In no event will the work of Penn be allowed to stand. It is quite as certain that before next Monday there will be Federal troops enough within reach of Gen. Emory to enforce the orders of the Government, as every available regiment has already received orders, and at least five thousand men can be sent forward. Some of the circumstances upon which the action of the Government is contingent are easily foreseen. In the first place the proclamation of the President may be obeyed to the letter. The armed forces may disperse, and Penn may abandon the office he has seized, leaving Kellogg to resume his functions without hindrance. This would leave nothing for the Federal Government to do more than has been done. Such submission is not expected. But the proclamation may be obeyed so far that peace will be restored and "domestic violence," against which the Constitution authorizes the President to protect a State, may be at an end, while Penn may still hold possession of the State offices. In that case the question would arise whether further action should be taken under the proclamation and in accordance with the call of the Governor, or whether the first clause of the fourth section of the Constitution will not be operative, which says: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." In one case the Federal Government would be acting under the call of the State Government, and in the other its action would be independent of the existence of any State Government. In the first case, the protection of the recognized Government would be the only course possible; but the overthrow of that Government, actually accomplished, presents new questions much more complex and difficult to answer. A greater amount of resistance to Federal authority than is anticipated may modify the course to be pursued. Besides, there are many things which render it inexpedient that the President should declare absolutely whether he will use the military force to reinstate the Kellogg Government, or will establish military rule.

The temporary Euforcement act of 1871 expired by limitation two months ago, and whatever extra constitutional rights this conferred upon the Executive have ceased, and unless the peaceful occupation of the State Government by Penn should be construed to be "domestic violence" within the meaning of the Constitution, which would present an entirely noval question, the only authority for the interference of the Federal Government is found in the first clause of the fourth section of the Constitution above quoted. It is certain that the establishment of a temporary military government has been considered. There is one reason why military government would be a last resort. Dispatches indicate that the whole South is eagerly watching the termination of the contest. If it turns out that a lively insurrection is all that is needed to secure the overthrow of a State Government and obtain military rule, Mississippi and Alabama are likely enough to be also thrown upon the hands of the General Government. The purpose of the insurgents was undoubtedly to secure the displacement of the Kellogg Government by martial law, and they would regard their *coup* as highly successful if this end should be gained. There is very little disposition to gratify them to that extent.

The situation is compromised very much, in its moral effect, at least, by the unpopularity of Kellogg. He is disliked personally here by most of those who feel it necessary to sustain his government, and his course is unsparingly criticised. It is no affection for him, and no adherence to his personal fortunes, that will aid in his reinstatement.

It is said that McEnery refused to be a party to the *coup d'état*, and he was finally prevailed upon to leave the State. By the Louisiana Constitution, in the absence from the State of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor takes the office, a fact which once caused a locomotive race between Gov. Warmoth and Lieut. Gov. Dunn, which will be remembered. The absence from the State of McEnery was therefore a part of the plan, and if the new Government had been recognized McEnery would have been Governor on his return to Louisiana.

Gen. Sheridan has been telegraphed to hold himself ready to leave for New-Orleans on receipt of further orders. There is, in addition to the military forces which may be gathered at New-Orleans, a large naval force in the Gulf, which may be concentrated there by the time it could be needed.

THE CITY AND STATE.

"ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW"—NEW-ORLEANS QUIET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The city continues quiet. Police duty through the city last night was performed by volunteers. This morning there is a very general resumption of business. There are no gatherings of people or evidences of excitement in any quarter.

OUSTING THE PARISH OFFICERS AND REPLACING THEM WITH WHITE LEAGUERS.

DELHI, La., Sept. 16.—A mass-meeting of the citizens of Richland Parish was held at Rayville yesterday evening, and there was great rejoicing at the news from New-Orleans. G. McD. Brumley, Gov. McEnery's appointee to the office of Tax Collector, was installed in office by the citizens, who gave three cheers to the outgoing Kellogg appointee (Mr. Jones) for the courteous manner in which he surrendered the office, which was followed by loud and enthusiastic cheers for the new Collector and for redeemed Louisiana.

All the officers of the parish now are McEnery men. A large number of colored men attended the meeting and participated in the rejoicing.

Franklin Parish will install her McEnery officers to-day.

THE INTERRUPTED MAIL SERVICE RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Postmaster General received the following, dated New-Orleans, to-day:

The revolution yesterday prevented the Northern mail from going forward, and the letter carriers were withdrawn from the street by reason of the barricades and otherwise, but tranquillity is now restored and all the mail facilities resumed as usual.

A. B. SLOANAKER,
Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

PENN CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Private telegrams from New-Orleans say that Penn has called an extra session of the Legislature.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE WHITE LEAGUERS SEIZING THE PARISH OFFICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Gen. Emory is at the St. Charles Hotel. There are nine companies of United States troops here, and others are expected [illegible]

In Tangipahoa Parish the McEneryites took peaceable possession of the parish offices. Penn states to-night that they have dispatches showing the quiet installation of their officers in a large number of parishes. No opposition appears to have been made in any quarter.

Gov. Kellogg and his followers remain in the Custom-house. The Governor appears in good spirits, and is quietly awaiting the expiration of the five days allowed by the President, when he expects to be restored by the military. He insists that he must be put back by the United States troops, and maintained by them.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 16.—East Baton Rouge turned out Kellogg's officials to-day, and installed McEnery's officers in the city and parish. Livingston Parish declared itself for McEnery this morning, and the adjacent parishes will do the same to-morrow. There is no disturbance.

NEW-IBERIA, La., Sept. 16.—A large mass-meeting of the citizens of Iberia Parish was held here to-day and endorsed the overthrow of the Kellogg Government. Immense enthusiasm prevailed, and all business was entirely suspended. A committee was appointed to demand the resignation of the Kellogg officials and to install the McEneryites. Congratulatory resolutions on the establishment of the government of the people were adopted. A large torchlight procession paraded the streets, all the citizens participating in the grand jubilee. Good order prevails throughout.

PROPOSED MASS-MEETING IN THIS CITY.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS INTENDING TO MANUFACTURE SYMPATHY FOR THE WHITE LEAGUERS.

Late yesterday afternoon it began to be noised about in political circles that a movement was to be made by several of the prominent Democrats and Liberal Republicans to ascertain the feeling of the masses in this City on the Louisiana disturbance. It is believed by these politicians that a canvass of the voters of New-York would show an immense majority in favor of the new anti-Administration Louisiana Government, and that at the approaching election in this State the Democratic Party can be rallied sharply by an avowal of its well-known principles as applicable to the present crisis.

In order to bring about an expression of opinion which shall be satisfactory and conclusive, without endangering the party by a too hasty avowal of its course in the immediate future, it is proposed to call for a general assembling of citizens at the Cooper Institute or in one of the public squares, where preparations will be made for an immense mass-meeting. Prominent speakers well known to New-York citizens will be in attendance, and the speaking and resolutions are to be exclusively devoted to the consideration of the troubles in the Southern States, and the unwarranted interference of the United States Government. Fire-works are to be provided in large quantities, and bands of music, in order to bring together as large an assemblage as possible. The expenses are to be defrayed by the subscriptions of several wealthy men who are ardent sympathizers with the people of Louisiana in their struggles for freedom, and who are now elated beyond measure to know that a victory, temporary though it be, has been achieved. It is rumored that one of the objects of calling the meeting is to strengthen the hearts of the citizens of Louisiana by the display of sympathy, and at the same time cause the United States Government to proceed more cautiously than it is now doing in its attempts to unravel the difficulty.

Should the mass-meeting prove a success, it is believed by its projectors that such a tide of feeling will be produced in favor of the Democratic Party in this State that victory will be easily attained, and a complete revolution inaugurated. Should the enthusiasm prevail as widely as predicted at the mass-meeting, it is urged by the leaders that not only moral support but material aid will be immediately given to the struggling tax-payers and citizens of Louisiana.

The project was widely discussed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and in Democratic quarters was warmly received.

It is believed that such a meeting would be the signal for a general uprising in all Southern carpet-bagging localities, and without any serious rebellion being inaugurated a great deal more of justice could be secured in dealings with the Federal Government.

The published calls for the mass-meeting will be signed by several well-known Democratic citizens, but probably not by the acknowledged party leaders.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ILLINOIS—REV. DR. SEYMOUR OF NEW-YORK UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The caucus of the Episcopal Convention last night did not adjourn until near midnight. So far as can be learned, nothing was done beyond a general bringing forward in a discussion of the various candidates for Bishop. Among the most prominent are Dr. De Koven, of Racine College; Dr. Leeds, of Baltimore; Dr. Mulcahy, of St. Paul's Church, New-York; Dr. Crane, of Louisville; Dr. Coleman, of Toledo, and Dr. Colt, of Concord, N. H. The greatest good feeling characterized the conference, and so far as can be judged the friends of Dr. De Koven appeared to be in the majority.

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and after the usual religious exercises, the subject of the election of a Bishop came up. Before any nominations were made, however, Dr. Clinton Locke arose and stated, on behalf of Dr. De Koven, that the latter had decided not to allow his name to go before the convention as a candidate under any circumstances. This announcement created considerable sensation, and further proceedings relative to the election were postponed until the afternoon.

Dr. Grey, of Springfield, Ill., moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution providing for a division of the diocese, but the convention rejected this motion.

The convention to-day, after a lengthy discussion, had the following ballots for Bishop:

First ballot—Total votes cast, 61; necessary to a choice, 31; Dr. Seymour, Rector of St. Mark's Church, and Professor of Theological History in the General Theological Seminary of New-York, 29 votes; Dr. W. F. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., 23 votes; Rev. Edward Sullivan, 4 votes; scattering, 5.

Dr. Huntington's name was then withdrawn, and the second ballot resulted as follows: Seymour, 34; Sullivan, 21; Huntington, 5.

The laity confirmed the nomination by a vote of 32 to 29.

On motion, the vote was then made unanimous, and a committee was appointed to notify the reverend gentleman of his election.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat, but is now rising again on the middle Atlantic coast, where cloudy weather and light rains are reported. The pressure is highest over the St. Lawrence Valley, where northerly winds continue, with partly cloudy weather; an area of low barometer is central in Dakota, and fresh to brisk south-east winds prevail over the North-west. The rivers have fallen at Cairo and risen at Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the lower lakes, stationary, followed by falling barometer, north-east winds veering to south-east, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Over New-England, rising barometer, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature, cloudy weather, and light rains.

Over the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, and, in the northern portion, light rains, followed by clearing weather by Thursday night.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—It is stated in the leading newspapers here that a number of heavy shippers in this city and vicinity have kept all bills for freight paid since the Potter law went into effect, and, now that the Supreme Court has affirmed the [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

OPENING OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

MR. JACOBS, OF KINGS, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—THE ALBANY DELEGATION BLOCK THE PROGRESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—A LIQUOR-DEALERS' PLANK IN THE PLATFORM—A RECESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—When the hour named for the meeting of the convention arrived, Weiting Opera-house was packed to its utmost capacity. The parquet and dress-circle were filled with the delegates and more favored spectators, while the galleries were crammed with the general public. Tickets were required, however, to all parts of the house, and the precaution of requiring them was a wise one, for the demand for admission far exceeded the space. It is but fair to say that the assemblage of delegates was, upon the whole, respectable, and that they behaved themselves like reputable members of the community. It could hardly be otherwise in a body which contained such men as Horatio Seymour, Charles Wheaton, Delos Dewolf, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, and many others of equal character and prominence. It must also be said that the convention was an eminently quiet one. The members were not elated by the prospect of victory. Only once to-day during the two sessions was there hearty laughter; only once was there any vigorous applause; and the occasions of these manifestations will be presently related. After the large hall was filled with delegates and spectators there was a long and tedious waiting for the appearance of some one to begin the proceedings by calling the convention to order. As Chairman of the State Committee this duty devolved upon Mr. Tilden, and it was generally supposed that he would assume it, but he did not appear. While waiting for him or some one else to begin the performance, Mr. E. O. Perrin, the perpetual Democratic Secretary, occupied the time by announcing telegrams which had been received for various members. While he was engaged in this task an uncouth individual, with uncombed hair, unshaven face, calico shirt and generally dilapitated appearance, suddenly sat down in the vacant Presidential chair, and rapping loudly with the gavel said in an authoritative voice: "This delegation will please come to order." He was unknown to everybody in the hall, and for a second there was the dead silence of dumb astonishment; but in two seconds the situation flashed upon every one, and there was a general roar of laughter. This dilapidated and drunken individual had settled himself to begin the sport, but he was brought to sudden grief by being immediately hustled to the rear of the stage, and shortly afterward out out of the hall, by the Sergeant at Arms.

Hardly had the merriment caused by this unusual incident subsided when Mr. Jos. Warren appeared on the stage and said he was instructed by the State Committee to announce Hon. John C. Jacobs, of Kings, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. This was another great surprise, for Jocobs had been the most bitter and determined of all the opponents of Tilden, and his selection was held as showing that the opponents of the New-York veteran not only still held control of the State Committee, but were determined to show their pique at the turn affairs had taken, if they could do nothing else. Jacobs himself would not admit that the choice of himself had any such significance, but declared that it was due solely to his familiarity with parliamentary law. It was generally said, however, that this story was of the kind which should be told to the marines. In another and a totally different sense, his selection and the manner of it were a surprise, for after all Mr. Tilden did not appear before the convention to open the proceedings. His absence was caused by his sense of the fitness of things, and was a graceful hint to the convention of his candidacy and of his conviction that he expected to receive the nomination for Governor. The course of Mr. Tilden was entirely proper, but a Democratic convention not called to order by him, and entertained with his usual speech concerning Republican enormities and Democratic virtues, seemed irregular. Indeed, the convention seemed suffering from want of speeches. Warner made none when proposing Jacobs, and Jacobs himself, when taking the chair, spoke only three minutes, during which brief period, however, he paid a marked compliment to Mr. Mark Lanigan as the large and powerful element of Liberalism embodied in the convention. It must have been intended exclusively for Lanigan, for no other Liberal could be seen among the delegates.

When Jacobs' short speech was ended he went, in a business way, but with a refreshing frankness, at the preliminary work before the convention. It has been one of the delusions of these bodies that the temporary Chairman appoints the committees, and does sundry other things. Jacobs dissipated it. First of all, he announced that he had been instructed by the State Committee to appoint certain persons Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeepers; then he stated that the State Committee had left vacancies in the several committees from the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Congressional Districts, and he called upon the delegations to fill them. The convention was thus informed that all its business had been decided for it in the seclusion of parlor No. 76, and it did not appear to relish the information. Nevertheless, the programme of the State Committee was ratified, and the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization being announced, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock. Long after that hour, and when the band in the gallery had exhausted itself, Mr. Jacobs appeared on the platform and stated that he was informed that the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, and asked what was the pleasure of the convention, whereupon a delegate moved another recess until 7:30 P. M., which was ordered.

There was need of this additional delay, for the Committee on Credentials had been engaged in a protracted and perplexing consideration of the Albany squabble. Everybody knew from the start all about the merits of the case, but the committee were seeking a way to patch up the quarrel without injuring the party, and, considering the temper displayed on both sides, the job was not an easy one. At the present moment they have come to no conclusion, and no one appears to have the slightest idea what it will be. The Committee on Resolutions have been sessions in session, but it is only known that they have agreed upon a plank in favor of an Excise law having uniform application throughout the State, which was urged upon them by Messrs. Homberg and James Riley, in behalf of the League Dealers' Association.

It is evident from the [illegible]

himself, and will be named by the convention for Governor.

EVENING SESSION.

So great was the general interest of the delegates in the nomination for Governor and the settling of difficulties between the contesting delegations that little attention was paid to the selection of the nominees for the second and other places on the ticket by any but the would-be candidates themselves. These were numerous among the Liberal Republicans, who seem to consider that they are entitled to the Lieutenant Governorship at least with a view of pushing their claims. Chas. Hughes, of Washington; Mr. Dorscheimer, of Buffalo; Gen. E. F. Jones, of Broome, and others, in person or by proxy, are here. They have sedulously aired their claims to Democratic consideration all day, and while pledging nothing for themselves or party, ask recognition by the several delegations. In the early part of the day, after the morning adjournment, these gentlemen were particularly active, and each was willing to assure his friends of his nomination, but it could not be disguised that while willing to be generous with the beggars the Democrats did not feel disposed to give them too much, and were undoubtedly inclined to name a Democrat for the second place. Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, was the choice of the New-York delegation, and he would have been nominated in the afternoon had nominations been made. Next to him, however, were Dorscheimer and George Schuyler, who was being carefully canvassed by E. K. Apgar, formerly of Hoffman's staff. Gen. E. H. Meritt, of St. Lawrence, had likewise many friends, as also had Mr. Hoyt, of Steuben. Jno. O. Whitehouse, of Dutchess, was favorably spoken of, too, until his friends announced his unwillingness to run, and then his name was dropped. Henry R. Gilden, of Monroe, was deemed an unexceptionable man, but he was understood to be an unwilling candidate, so his friends did not advocate his cause too eagerly. In every direction, however, the Liberal Republicans desiring the nomination were busy and at different times during the day the fortunes of each was successively pronounced in the ascendant. Yet as evening came, and the work of the convention seemed to grow more earnest, the sentiments of the Eastern and central men began to be shown in Smith Weed's favor. John Morrissey, who after breakfast thought it wise to leave the nomination of a Lieutenant Governor to Liberals, after dinner said that the New-York delegation appeared to be in favor of Mr. Weed. So did Jno. Kelly, who was quite willing to talk on the subject. He, however, wished to qualify his statement in this way: That if the convention saw fit to nominate a Democrat for the second place, that man would be Smith Weed, still he thought the Liberal Republicans looked for something from the convention, and they might have obtained it had they sent their people properly accredited to act for them to Syracuse, but as the party had no real or bona fide representative empowered to speak for it at this convention, nothing could be done for it. If it should be deemed wise to name men known as Liberals as candidates. They would be chosen not for their Liberal proclivities, but because they had acted with the Democrats for the last two years. Up to 10 o'clock P. M. he was not able to indicate the probable choice of the convention for Lieutenant Governor. He was prepared to say that no more than one place on the ticket would be tendered to the Democratic Liberals. The Liberal Republicans he did not feel too well disposed to trust, inasmuch as their record for fidelity was not very good last year. He had no guarantees that they would indorse the Democratic nominees on the 29th, even though one of them was of their party. With this opinion the majority of the delegates agreed, and although Mr. Dorscheimer, believed to be pledged to Democracy, seemed to be the favorite with many, Mr. Weed still kept his adherents, and was evidently first in the race. There was no talk of Frederick Conkling, Thomas Stewart, or any of the rest up to the moment of adjournment, this evening.

With regard to Canal Commissioner the same uncertainty prevailed all day. At first Melvin Nash, of Washington, was at the head of the list; then Fuller, of Saratoga; Adam Thayer, of Rensselaer, and Mr. Rockwell. The latter's name was invariably coupled with that of Smith Weed, and Fuller was the choice of the canal men. Nash's chances, though good in the morning, died in the afternoon, while Fuller's brightened. Adam Thayer was declared by John Kelly not likely to run well, as his brother was Canal Auditor, and Mr. Mosher, of Albany, was not much spoken of. The nominee for Canal Commissione depends at this time, it would appear, on who is nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Messrs. Rockwell and and Fuller are believed to have even chances; the former because he is a Democrat, or at leats unlikely to interfere seriously with canal patronage, and therefore runs, well; the latter because he is with Smith Weed, whatever that may mean. Fuller was first choice at 11 P. M., so far as any choice had been made.

The question of Prison Inspector has been discussed, but all that is known of it so far is that George Wagner, of Yates; Henry Pomeroy, of Cayuga; and Chas. H. Kroch, of Ulster, are candidates.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals the claims of Judge Miller, of Hudson; and R. W. Earll, of Herkimer, are regarded as about the same here. The former is in advance, if anything.

At 7:30 P. M. the hall was even more crowded than during the afternoon session. Every seat was occupied and the vast stage was filled to its utmost capacity. The execrable band was in attendance, to the great dismay of the audience, and inflicted its strains upon the assembled multitude until patience ceased to be a virtue. Finally, at 8 o'clock, Jacobs appeared on the platform and rapped for order, but accompanied it with the melancholy announcement that the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, and asked what was the further pleasure of the convention. A delegate moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning, but after an animated wrangle it was voted down almost unanimously, and calls were made for speeches. James T. Thayer, of New-York, was first favorite, and ascending the platform talked orthodox Democracy for twenty minutes, and when he concluded there were further calls for the committee; but that body was not yet ready, and, somebody announcing that they would not be prepared to report for two hours, there was another effort to adjourn, which met with signal failure.

The convention was in the humor for speeches, and shouted lustily for Littlejohn until that newly-fledged Democrat at last arose in his seat and declined with thanks. At another time he might possibly unburden himself of his mighty thoughts, but at this moment it was impossible. Then there were calls for Fellows, who, singular enough, was mute. Pat Corbitt, of Syracuse, was next selected as a victim; who, swearing he would never consent, consented, and ascending the platform attempted to explain why Liberals had become Democrats. After him Dorsheimer was asked to enlighten the audience, [illegible] declined, and at this [illegible]

order but it was received, and the convention knew that Col. Lester B. Faulkner, of Livingston had been selected as the permanent President.

He was not in the hall, and while a committee was looking for him, Beebe, of Sullivan, entertained the crowd with one of his characteristic speeches. Finally Faulkner appeared and had his say. It was in all respects a wonderful production. It had a great many words combined with a marvelous scarcity of ideas, but it was in one respect emphatic, for it declared the Republicans were mistaking the playful acts of political leaders for the threats of internecine war. Nobody knew exactly what this meant, but everybody thought it very fine and applauded with great vigor. When Faulkner had concluded it was announced that the Committee on Credentials had agreed, but the Chairman, Mr. Delmar, of Kings, had the report in his pocket and he could not be found.

To fill up the time Col. Fellows was called upon, and the Ex-Confederate ascended to the stage. His speech was of the stereotyped kind, and caused a great many individuals to leave the hall. It was unfortunate for Fellows that he was preceded by Judge Sturges, of Otsego, who made a humorous speech, which was the success of the evening.

When Fellows finally concluded, and had told a great deal more than he knew, the report on credentials, for which the convention had been waiting for more than two hours, was read. It was expected that it would raise a storm, but nothing of the kind occurred. It was swallowed without a protest, notwithstanding the fact that it admitted the silk stocking delegation from Albany, and threw out the regulars, who are known as the Meegarites. The convention then, at 10:35 P. M., adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. It is understood that the Committee on Resolutions is ready to report, so that there is a prospect that the conventton will conclude its work at an early hour to-morrow.

The nomination of Tilden is now a certainty, and it is probable it will be made without a ballot, for the opposition to him has entirely disappeared, and it will not require much time to dispose of the rest of the ticket. It is remarkable that the Convention has thus far been utterly devoid of spirit. No one of its members seems to have had the least confidence in its work, but every one expects that the ticket it will nominate will be badly beaten. The many candid and sensible of the members predict that such will be the case. There is a general feeling that Tilden is a weak candidate, but matters have so turned out that they cannot help nominating him, and they appear to be pleased rather than otherwise at the prospect of his overwhelming defeat at the polls.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Democratic State Convention met in Wieting Hall to-day. About 225 people were present. Joseph Warren, Secretary of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and nominated Hon. John C. Jacobs for temporary Chairman, which was agreed to. Messrs. Wheaton and Ellsworth were appointed to conduct Mr. Jacobs to the chair.

Mr. Jacobs on taking the chair addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I congratulate the Democratic-Liberal Party of the State upon this grand outpouring of its repsentatives. Your numbers and the confidence which fills every heart demonstrate more than language can express that your labors are to proceed and end in harmony, and that they will be crowned with victory next November. Among the noteworthy incidents of this gathering is the presence among us of many influential members of the Liberal Republican Party. They feel that their place is here, and governed by no considerations of a personal nature, join heartily with us in the great effort now to be made for the redemption of the State, and in the still greater effort of the future, upon the result of which may depend the perpetuity of free institutions. I am satisfied that in giving them a hearty welcome, I but echo the sentiment which fills every Democratic heart, not only in this convention but throughout the entire State. I shall not weary you with a speech, but pardon me if I suggest the importance of so conducting our proceedings as to command the respect of all parties. The excitement which always precedes meetings called to prepare for a victory should be forgotten here. A strict adherence to parliamentary rules is, in a body so large as this, absolutely necessary; so, if I should be compelled to strictly enforce them, I must not be accused of harshness, when my only and earnest desire is to have our proceedings conducted to an early and successful conclusion.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and without further remark let us proceed to business.

S. S. Ellsworth, of Yates, and E. O. Perrin, of Queens, were appointed, the former Recording and the latter Reading Secretary. The roll of delegates was then called. The name of Horatio Seymour was received with great applause.

Mr. Delmar, of Kings, moved that the Committee on Credentials be appointed by the chair, to consist of one member from each Judicial District.

Mr. Beach, of Kings, moved as an amendment that three committees be appointed, as there were three cases of contest, Albany, Westchester, and Columbia Counties.

Mr. Schumacker, of Kings, did not think any time would be saved under the amendment.

Beach's motion to have three committees was rejected. Delmar's motion was carried, and one committee was ordered.

Darius A. Ogden moved that a committee on permanent organization be appointed by the Chair, to consist of one delegate from each Congressional District. Carried.

Horatio Seymour moved the appointment of a similar committee on resolutions. [Great applause.] Carried.

The Secretary then called the names of the contesting delegations from Albany, Columbia, and Westchester Counties. The Chairman stated that, in the State Central Committee, at their meeting, there were several absentees; therefore the committee was unable to make up the preliminary committees. The Chairman said he was loth to take the responsibility of filling the vacancies, and therefore suggested that the delegates from the several districts name the members.

Mr. Laning, of Erie, moved that the delegates from each Congressional District nominate to the convention a member of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Adopted.

The Chair announced the following committees:

On Credentials—David Carll, Hugh McLaughlin, John Ditman, M. Finnigan, Edward Cooper, Chris. Fine, Jacob A. Gross, Charles H. Winfield, Wm. J. Kane, Dennis Quinn, Thomas Cooper Campbell, C. C. Childs, Jr., Marvin Sackett, Wm. Goran, A. Schoonmaker, Jr., George Butt, Gardner Pope, D. Magone, Jr., Henry White, Robert F. Cormack, G. W. Bagg, B. F. Chapman, Sylvester D. Keller, E. D. Soners, W. W. Wright, George S. Leonard, Samuel G. Taber, Wm. H. Bauman, J. S. Johnson, Wm. G. Fargo, A. H. Phelps.

On Permanent Organization—Samuel R. Quick, W. C. Kingsley, John Pybin, Geo. G. Herman, Augustus Schell, Bernard Riley, R. T. Hatch, William C. Conner, W. H. Wickham, Jacob C. Michaels, Wm. A. Boyd, Jasper Odell, L. H. Perry, Charles M. Thompson, O. R. Boughton, Dennis Miller, Jr., Thomas Cunningham, Thomas W. Cantwell, Robt. Furman, T. H. Mattison, T. Miller Reed, Calvert Comstock, B. F. Lewis, Alex. Hammill, M. A. Fitts, Darius Ogden, William L. Mudge, A. L. Underhill, Josiah Rich, O. C. Wright, William Weston, and John Birdsall.

On Resolutions—John J. Armstrong, Thomas Kinsella, James B. Craig, J. G. Schumaker, Manton Marble, John R. Fellows, Heman Uhl, George W. Norton, L. C. Waehner, Edwin R. Mead, Peter B. Olney, E. G. Sutherland, Charles Wheaton, George M. Beebe, A. M. Osborn, Stephen Banker, Jr., A. B. Waldo, W. J. Averill, McIntyre Frazer, Hezekiah Sturges, George W. Flower, Horatio Seymour, (applause,) Dewitt C. Littlejohn, (applause,) Patrick Corbett, (applause,) Wm. Johnson, H. L. Comstock, John Bull, Marshall B. Champlain, Wm. Purcell, James G. Sheppard, Wm. Dorsheimer, (applause,) and Wm. Bookstaver.

On motion of Mr. Fox, of New-York, the convention took a recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 4:25 o'clock, and the Chairman announced that none of the committees would be able to report until this evening, whereupon Mr. Gordon, of Delaware, moved that the convention take a recess till 7:30 P. M. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 7:55 o'clock. The Chair announced that the Committee on Credentials was not yet quite ready to report and [illegible]

This was followed by applause and calls for Thayer. Senator Johnson and Judge Morton were appointed to conduct Mr. Thayer to the platform.

Mr. Thayer congratulated the convention upon the fact that no more numerous or intelligent representative body was ever assembled here, and he was certain that it would speak, when it spoke, in no uncertain terms. It would be a marvel, indeed, if good results did not proceed from this convention. It would be strange, indeed, if the people did not demand a change, and make that change now. We may have wandered in the past from the old-time Democratic position, but we have lost nothing of principle. He believed the Democracy would now come back to its old moorings. What, he asked, was the condition of the country? It was one of widespread distress and suffering, and the time had come for a remedy for the present evils. It had been said the people would not trust the Democratic Party, but, he said, the people had trusted it in Ohio, Indiana, Vermont, and in other States. They had trusted it there, and they would here in this State. Aye, even old Massachusetts looks as if she might yet come to solid ground. He predicted that any one of the half-dozen candidates mentioned here would carry this State by 50,000 majority. [Applause.] He wanted to impress the idea that here was to be given the key-note for the contest of 1876. All the other States await the voice of the Empire State, and, he said, that voice would come in tones louder than the roar of Niagara. What, he asked, was the question? He believed we must take the sequence of affairs—the logical sequence—and that was a change of government. Affairs have been put in such a shape that it seems as if Gen. Grant can renominate and elect himself. [Cries of "Never!"] I don't know, gentlemen, that depends upon the vote cast in our State this Fall whether he can or not. I will say this, that the South cannot be put in any better condition than it is until the whole country is united. Have you considered the fact that the South have for the last ten years been out of politics. The intelligent people there have had no part or action in the governmental affairs. That section can never be restored to prosperity until they are brought back and given the position they formerly occupied in the management of the governmental affairs. The platform adopted here must be broad and liberal, so as to permit all men in favor of a good and honest government, to stand upon it. What did the Liberals do in 1872? They adopted their platform at Cincinnati, and nominated a ticket. We, as Democrats, accepted that platform, indorsed their ticket, and marched into battle side by side with them. [Applause.] We showed them our sincerity, and we must be ready to show it now. Doing this, we will bring back the country under the folds of the old flag and make it what it ought to be, the home of the oppressed, prosperous, and happy, [applause,] and when the leaves fall and the Autumn gales spread our banner to the breeze, we shall see upon it a list of Democrats surmounted by the word "victory." [Applause.]

Other gentlemen were invited to speak but declined. Patrick Corbett, of Onondaga, was then called forward. Messrs. Kinsella and Fox were appointed a committee to escort him to the platform.

Mr. Corbett came forward then, and proceeded to address the convention, professing much embarrassment. He said this was a compulsory introduction. He did not expect to say anything. Politically speaking, he found himself in strange company, [laughter,] and he had intended when elected delegate to be a silent member. People were inquiring why it was that the Liberals were acting with the Democratic Party. His reason was because he was opposed decidedly to side-shows in politics. He had voted for Horace Greeley, and the question had arisen where were those who so voted now to go? They must either go back to the Republican Party or go with the Democratic Party. For himself, he had decided to go with the Democrats. [Applause.] Mr. Corbett then proceeded to say that the principles which gave the Republican Party its origin had been exhausted, and now Liberal Republicans were going wherever their political convictions carried them. There were no principles which the Democrats put forth which he did not heartily indorse. He had opposed slavery, but that issue had been disposed of. Other and living issues had come up, and they were to be met. He then proceeded to say that all men were at liberty now to go wherever they please, with this or that party which came nearest to what they thought was right and proper. There was a growing public sentiment that every American citizen shall have the right to local self-government, and to decide for himself what he shall eat, drink or wear, without interference. This, he said, was what he understood to be Democratic doctrine; and now, he continued, let the Democratic Party frankly accept the issues of the war and put itself in perfect accord with them. Let them uphold perfect equality between man and man—perfect equality, politically, to each and all, black or white, and the party will stand where it was placed by its fathers. The Democratic Party had shown itself possessed of the courage to use the pruning-knife and cut off such of its own members as had given offense by becoming corrupt. Let it continue in this direction, and it will not be long before we will again see our country in possession of prosperity and happiness, through the triumph of the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Ogden, of Yates, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

For President—Lester B. Faulkner, of Livingston County. [Applause.]

For Vice Presidents—Fred. White, James T. Pierce, D. H. Roche, B. Silverman, J. Blumenthal, P. B. Olney, E. D. Gale, J. F. Neville, John Kelly, Manton Marble, Wm. Joyce, A. R. Clark, Cyrus Swann, Chauncey M. Leonard, W. K. Reed, J. Gibson, Duncan Griffin, L. A. Burnham, A. M. Boyce, R. M. Townsend, Jarvis Mathews, James C. Bronson, D. P. Brewster, George Murray, O. C. Colvin, W. C. Dyer, John H. Smith, G. T. Harrower, Jarvis Lord, G. L. Judd, George Chambers, and Robert H. Shoakland.

Secretaries—Henry Hyman, C. A. Lyons, Thos. Dugan, John Raber, Thomas Maher, Ed. R. Meade, John A. Foley, Wm. A. Boyd, Max Moses, John L. McGowan, Thos. O'Callahan, Robert W. Edmonds, Jas. Mackin, Frank Buckley, S. L. Mayham, P. J. Fitzgerald, W. C. Watson, A. Hatfield, Jr., J. H. Cook, R. C. Brownly, W. Flower, A. L. Rider, G. W. Irish, Thos. Ryan, J. Wilson, G. H. Lapham, M. Buckley, E. D. Leveridge, W. P. Moloy, S. E. Baker, Charles N. Brayton, and Thomas D. Hammond; Reading Secretary, E. O. Perrin; Recording Secretary, Samuel S. Ellsworth.

The Chair appointed Mr. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Judge Beach, of Queens County, to wait on the Chairman elect and conduct him to the chair.

Col. Faulkner, who was a member of a committee, being absent from the hall, Mr. Osborne, of Greene County, moved an adjournment till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The Chair stated that the Committee on Credentials was nearly ready to report.

Mr. Beebe said that it would be to the interest of the convention to remain and put the convention in working order.

Mr. Craig said he understood the Credential Committee would not be ready to report in two hours.

Mr. Beebe said he was in favor of remaining here two hours waiting, in order to put the convention in working order to-night. Besides, it would be discourteous to adjourn without installing the permanent officers.

Mr. Osborne insisted that it was best to adjourn now, but the convention emphatically refused to adjourn.

Mr. Beebe was called to the platform, and said the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Corbett) did injustice to his own Irish heart when he said the question of slavery was ended. It was not ended. It was merely transferred from the black to the white race. [Applause.] He then proceeded to discuss the situation at the South, declaring that the Republican Government was responsible for all the disorder and bloodshed in that section. He charged it upon the Federal Government that the Kellogg usurping Administration in Louisiana was forced upon the people by the bayonets of its soldiers. He considered that the work of destruction by the Republican Party had gone on too long. He continued at some length in this strain, and closed with an appeal to the Democrats to go into this fight with a full heart, and continue it honestly and earnestly, in season and out, until the day of election.

MR. FAULKNER'S ADDRESS.

Col. Faulkner then entered the convention, and was escorted to the platform, amid applause. On taking the chair, Col. Faulkner said:

It would be but repeating the language, which in all its happiest phrases was long since worn out, to attempt the expression of my profound thanks for the high honor you have done me, in calling me to preside over your most important deliberations, over the council of such a vast assemblage of men, who truly represent the conservative masses of the first State in the Federal Union. I accept the honor with the greater diffidence, because you have selected me to succeed so able a gentleman, and so distinguished a parliamentarian. Five hundred thousand sturdy citizens, despoiled of many of their dearest rights, their business prostrated, and their firesides threatened by sumptuary laws, will through your voices declare the remedy for the evils amid which they dwell. They wrested from the enemies of their prosperity at the last election a portion of the political power of the State. Through you they will declare the names under which they will move to victory again upon a wider field and for the good of all. I congratulate you most sincerely upon the harmony that has thus far characterized, and which I have no doubt will continue to mark your proceedings. Our enemies have looked for contention among us as a promise of victory for them, mistaking the playful acts of political leaders as signs of internecine war. You who represent the yeomanry of the State wisely followed the excellent rule of avoiding that which your enemies desire. But the Radical leaders who secure harmony in their conventions by anticipating the conclusions which create division by discussion do not seem to understand that in the Democratic Party victory is often born from the attrition of preliminary contests, and the ashes of individual ambition. The only hope of the Radicals in this election springs from the fact that the administration of Gov. Dix has been more worthy of confidence than his party, and it is known to all the plain people of the State that the leaders of that party would not consent to his re-nomination, except that the refusal of such consent would be an immediate concession of victory to us. [illegible] history of a more notable example, prostituted the Judiciary to partisan purposes in one district of the State, signed an election bill to prevent a fair expression of opinion in his own City upon the merits of his administration, and has just had the hardihood to publish twenty reasons for relieving the prosperity of that City of the incubus of Havemeyer, and not one excuse for the cowardice of not doing it. The Republican Party has become the avowed enemy of the principle of "Government of the people by the people, for the people," by setting it at defiance. They have organized disorder, ruin, and robbery at the South, so far as they have dared defy the will of a still unconquered people. At the North they have put in force a system of municipal commissions which have universally proved the too convenient means of plunder. When in one city unfaithful Democrats allied with Radicals, availed themselves of that iniquitous system to rob rich and poor alike, leading Democrats drove them into exile or to prison. When in the Capital of the nation, upon which all eyes are bent at home and abroad, Republicans made its great stretches of avenue so many miles of theft and its vast public grounds so many acres of robbery. President Grant named their chief as a new Commissioner, to illustrate on the same field the quality of his administration. Are the two parties alike untrustworthy, when one strains the law to punish its rogues and the other mocks all decency by promoting its prime minister of plunder? To them the people are a rabble to be saddled for monopolies to ride; a military spur to goad and press-gags to muzzle whenever they cry out that this "burden is greater than they can bear." They meekly "point with pride to the achievements of their past," and shun with conspicuous silence the oppressions of their present. To these you will, I trust, in no uncertain language, call the public attention, and I believe that by the character of your candidates, the vigor of your canvass, and the wisdom with which you will employ your victory, you will apply a remedy that will bring relief alike to the laboring poor, to the pursuits of agriculture, and to capital seeking its legitimate rewards. From New-Hampshire to Oregon the voice of your co-laborers appeals to you for earnest work, and has offered you inspiring examples of the victory of honest principles faithfully maintained. [Applause.]

Mr. Chapman, of Madison, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter delegates to State conventions shall be elected by Assembly District conventions, to be called by a district, and not by a county or city committee, and by organizations within each Assembly District.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Judge Sturges, of Otsego county, was called to the platform to address the convention, and, responding, said: "The people from that portion of the State from which he came had no candidate, but were anxious that this convention should take such position, and nominate such a candidate as will gladden the hearts of all the people of the State, from one end of it to the other." He related an experience he met with while traveling in the South a year ago. A fellow-passenger, who had been a witness before the Congressional Committee, repeated to him a part of his testimony, which was that in his precinct in Louisiana they had 150 voters, and they gave 790 majority at one election [Laughter.] This was, he said, a specimen of the Government in that part of the country. He gave other experiences, and said he found a judge there who was dispensing justice from a No. 6 head and No. 13 boots. [Great laughter.] It was such things as these, maintained by Federal bayonets, which kept the South in the condition it is. This was, he said, what they called reconstruction—reconstruction with Federal bayonets, not under Gen. Sherman, nor Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, but under Attorney General Williams. [Laughter.] They have had reconstruction in the District of Columbia, where there never was a rebellion, and robbed the city of $50,000,000. Then we had what was called a Credit Mobilier reconstruction, the consequences of which we all know, and in which Gen. Dix had a hand. Now, said he, we are afraid of reconstruction, and ought we not to be? [Applause and cheers.]

THE REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The President announced that the Committee on Credentials had adjourned and its Chairman was en route to the hall with their report. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Delmar, entered the room, and the report was received and read. The committee reported in favor of admitting the delegates known as the McEwen delegation from Albany, the Williams delegation from Columbia, and the McMahon delegation from Westchester. The Chair put the question on the report, and it was agreed to without dissent.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large steam mill at Canaan, N. H., owned by William Wheeler, and operated by Messrs. Goddard & Co., was burned on Tuesday night. The loss to Mr. Wheeler is $10,000; insurance, $8,000. Goddard & Co. lose $2,000; insurance, $1,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire at Hyde Park, Ill., yesterday morning, destroyed the residences of N. C. Perkins, S. S. Underwood, J. J. Beam, D. P. Barrett, and an unoccupied dwelling house. The total loss is $23,000; partially insured.

A barn belonging to the Ocean Grove Association, at Ocean Grove, N. J., was burned yesterday morning through carelessness. Loss, $900; no insurance.

The Capital Woolen Mills, in Sacramento Cal., were burned on Tuesday. Loss, over $200,000; insurance, $50,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—A convention of the Republican delegates from the counties and cities of the Third District met here to-day, and nominated Rush Burgess, the United States Internal Revenue Collector, for Congress. The Congressional Nominating Convention was first ordered for to-day, but the order was subsequently rescinded, and the day changed to Oct. 7. The first order having gone forth, Burgess' friends refused to acknowledge the second order changing the day. The result has been as stated—the nomination of Burgess, whether the opponents of Burgess who favor Hon. J. A. Smith for re-election will withdraw their opposition and support Burgess remains to be seen. It is doubtful, however, as Smith's friends are firm for him, and will, as far as at present known, appoint delegates for the convention of Oct. 7. Burgess, in a speech accepting the nomination, said he intended to present his claims to the convention of the 7th prox., and if not indorsed by that body, he would withdraw from the contest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh District of Illinois, held yesterday, nominated Scott Wike, of Pike County, for Congress, defeating R. M. Knapp, the present member.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress on a platform favoring immediate steps toward a resumption of specie payment, and opposing a Presidential third term.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District nominated Dr. Ely G. Henkle, of Anne Arundel County, for Congress to-day.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the First District, which met at Easton to-day, adjourned until the 29th inst., many of the delegates not attending on account of the rain-storm.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Democrats of the Second District of Michigan have nominated Hon. J. J. Robinson, of Washtenaw County, for Congress.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Sept. 16.—The Republicans of the Third District of Wisconsin nominated Henry S. Magoon, of Lafayette County, for Congress on the 134th ballot, after a two days' session.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

NAPANEE, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The steamer Rochester ran aground this morning in the river below this place with a large party of excursionists on board bound to Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The passengers were taken off by the steamer Norfolk and returned home. The Norfolk and Sherwood attempted to haul the Rochester off, but failed. Capt. Thomas Reid, of the steamer Abby Alice, was washed overboard and drowned in the gale on the 7th inst. In the same gale the brigantine Delta, of and from Halifax, for Demarara, was totally dismasted. She put back and arrived here to-day.

SENATOR MATT H. CARPENTER AT RIPON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—At the Union Fair at Ripon to-day the annual address was delivered by Hon. Matt H. Carpenter. There was an immense crowd in attendance, representing all parts of the State. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, especially in those passages which demonstrated the absolute power of the State over the franchises of railroad companies. [The address of Mr. Carpenter will be found on the third page.]

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL.

A foolish attempt was made a few days since to blackmail a certain upholstering firm doing business in Pearl street. It appears that copies of the *Daily Graphic* of Sept. 4 and 7, containing accounts of two famous revenue fraud cases, were sent to the head of the firm, accompanied with a note to the following effect:

"Your case is being written out from the original documents on file in the department, and will be ready for printing, with the similar, in about three weeks.—[illegible]

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FALL MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE CONTESTED FOR—NAMES OF DONORS—CONDITIONS OF THE MATCHES.

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association will open on Tuesday, the 29th inst., and continue four days. The following is the programme:

COMPETITION I.

Opening Match.—Judd Prize. Offered under resolution of Board of Directors National Rifle Association, to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the association were enabled to secure their range. Open to all members of the association. Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, $1.

First Prize—A silver cup, value.......... $50
Second Prize—A silver medal, value $30, and cash, $10.......... 40
Third Prize—A silver medal, value.......... 30
Fourth Prize—Life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value.......... 25
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Prizes—Silver badges, value $20 each.......... 100
In all, nine prizes, total value.......... $245

COMPETITION II.

Cavalry Match.—Open to teams of five from any troop of the National Guard, S. N. Y., each being certified to by their Commander to be a regular member in good standing of the troop he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1874. They shall appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distance, 100 yards. Position, standing. Rounds, ten. Weapon, Remington breech-loading carbine, State model. Trigger pull not less than six pounds. Entrance fee, $1 each man.

First Prize—To the troop whose team makes the highest score, a richly-embroidered cavalry guidon, presented by the Commander in Chief, on behalf of the State of New-York, value.......... $150
Second Prize—To the second-best team, an appropriate prize, authorized by Adjt. Gen. Rathbone, on behalf of the State, value.......... 50
Third Prize—To the best individual score, a life membership in National Rifle Association, transferable by the winner, value.......... 25
Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Prizes—To the three next highest individual scores, cash, $5 each.......... 15
In all, six prizes, value.......... $240

COMPETITION III.

Sportsmen's Match.—Open to all comers. Weapon, any rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Seven rounds. Position, standing. Entrance fee, $1.

First Prize—A field glass, value.......... $45
Second Prize—Silver medal and cash, $10.......... 40
Third Prize—Silver medal.......... 30
Fourth Prize—Life membership N. R. A., transferable by winner.......... 25
Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Prizes—Each a silver badge, value $20.......... 60
Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Prizes—Each cash, $5.......... 25
In all, twelve prizes.......... $

COMPETITION IV.

First Division Match.—Open to "teams" of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the First Division of the National Guard, S. N. Y. All competitors to appear in uniform, (full dress or fatigue,) and to be certified by their regimental commander to be regularly-enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on June 1, 1874, as required for the State Prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; any position at 500 yards. Entrance fee, $1 each man.

First Prize—To the Regiment whose team makes the highest score, the State Division prize, value.......... $100
Second Prize—To the Regiment having the second best team, a silver cup, value.......... 50
Third Prize—To the Regiment having the third best team, a silver cup, value.......... 30
Fourth Prize—To the best individual score, a silver medal, value, $30, cash $25.......... 55
Fifth Prize—To the second best individual score, a silver medal, value $30, cash $10.......... 40
Sixth Prize—To the third best individual score, a silver medal, value.......... 30
Seventh Prize—To the fourth best individual score, life membership in N. R. A., transferable by winner, value.......... 25
Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Prizes—To the next six highest individual scores, silver badges, value $20 each.......... 120
In all, thirteen prizes, value.......... $450

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

COMPETITION V.

Second Division Match—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the Second Division of the National Guard, S. N. Y., upon the same conditions as prescribed for competition IV. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, 200 yards, standing; 500 yards, any position. Entrance fee, $1 each man.

First Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, the State Division Prize, value.......... $100
Second Prize—To the best individual score, a gold badge, presented by Major Gen. John B. Woodward, commanding Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., value.......... 100
Third Prize—To the regiment having the best team, a silver cup, value.......... 50
Fourth Prize—To the second best individual score, a silver medal, value $30, and cash, $10.......... 40
Fifth Prize—To the third best individual score, a silver medal, value.......... 30
To the five next best individual scores, a silver badge, value $20 each, making.......... 100
Ten prizes, value.......... $420

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

COMPETITION VI.

New-York State Match.—Open only to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guard of the State of New-York, each being certified to by their regimental commander to be a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1874. They shall appear in uniform, (full dress or fatigue.) Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Rounds, five. Entrance fee, $1 each man.

First Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, the State Prize, a silver trophy, presented by the Commander in Chief on behalf of the State of New-York, value.......... $500
Second Prize—To the highest individual score, a gold medal presented by Adjt. Gen. Rathbone, value.......... 100
Third Prize—To the highest score in each team of the ten best teams, a gold and silver mounted Remington rifle, presented by E. Remington & Sons, value, $75; ten rifles, total value.......... 750
Fourth Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the second best score, a silver cup, value.......... 50
Fifth Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the third best score, a silver cup, value.......... 25
Sixth Prize—To the second best individual score, a life membership in N. R. A., value.......... 25

In case teams from two or more regiments from any of the divisions of the National Guard (outside the limits of the First and Second Divisions) shall participate in this match, the one of such teams making the highest score will be presented by the Adjutant General, on behalf of the State, with a division prize costing $100, as the prize of that division, in all, six division prizes, value.......... 600
Total, thirty prizes, value.......... $2,050

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

COMPETITION VII.

Officers' Match.—Open to all general, field, and staff officers in the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. Conditions same as in Competition IV.

First Prize—To the highest individual score, a gold badge, presented by the staff of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., value.......... $100
Second Prize—To the second highest score, an elegant Ward-Burton magazine carbine, presented by First Brigade Head-quarters, value.......... 50

Other prizes may hereafter be added in this match.

COMPETITION VIII.

Army and Navy Journal Match.—Open to teams of twelve from all regularly-organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on June 1, 1874, and to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue.) Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, $1 each competitor.

First Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a silver trophy, presented by Col. Wm. C. Church, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, value.......... $750

This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. It was won last year by the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and is now held by that regiment.

Second Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the second best score, a silver cup, value.......... 50
Third Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the third best score, a silver cup, value.......... 30
Fouth Prize—To the best individual score, a silver medal, value $31, and cash $10.......... 40
Fifth Prize—To the second best individual score, a silver medal, value.......... 30
Sixth Prize—To the next best individual score, a life membership in N. R. A., transferable, value.......... 25
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Prizes—To the five next best individual scores, silver badges, value $20.......... 100
In all, eleven prizes, value.......... $1,025

COMPETITION IX.

The Gatling Match.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guard of the State of New-York. All competitors to be regular [illegible] 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, $1 each competitor.

First Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a Gatling Gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Company, valued at.......... $2,000

To be won twice (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winner's property. The gun to be held for the year by the winning corps. It is held now by the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which won it last year.

Second Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the second best score, a silver cup, value.......... 50
Third Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the third best score, a silver cup, value.......... 30
Fourth Prize—To the best individual score, a silver medal, value, $30, and $10 cash.......... 40
Fifth Prize—To the second best individual score, a silver medal, value.......... 30
Sixth Prize—To the next best individual score, a life membership in N. R. A., transferable, value.......... 25
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Prizes—To the five next best individual scores, a silver badge, value, $20 each.......... 100
In all, eleven prizes, value.......... $2,275

COMPETITION X.

All-Comers' Match.—Open to all comers. Any military rifle. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, $1.

First Prize—A Sharpe's target-rifle, with all appliances, presented by Sharpe's Rifle Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., value.......... $125
Second Prize—A silver trophy, value.......... 100
Third Prize—A gold medal, presented by Patrick Rooney, Esq.......... 60
Fourth Prize—A silver medal, value $30, and Cash $10.......... 40
Fifth Prize—A silver medal.......... 30
Sixth Prize—A life membership in N. R. A., transferable.......... 25
Seventh Prize—Cash.......... 15
Eighth Prize—Cash.......... 10
Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Prizes—Each Cash, $5.......... 20
In all, twelve prizes, value.......... $425

Competitors not making fourteen points at first distance will be debarred from further competition in this match.

COMPETITION XI.

Press Match.—Open to representatives from any newspaper or periodical, each to be required to be a bona fide employe thereof. Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Position, any. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, none.

First Prize—Gold badge, value.......... $50
Second Prize—A fishing tackle, to be selected by the winner; presented by Messrs. Peck & Snyder, value.......... 25
Third Prize—Gold and silver-mounted pearl-handled revolver, in case, presented by T. B. Fish & Co., value.......... 20
Fourth Prize—Silver badge, value.......... 12
Fifth Prize—Gold pen and case, value.......... 10
Sixth Prize—Silver badge, value.......... 8
Seventh Prize—Silver badge, value.......... 6
Eighth Prize—Silver badge, value.......... 6
Ninth Prize—Gold pen and case, value.......... 5
Tenth Prize—Gold pen and case, value.......... 5
Ten prizes, value.......... $147

COMPETITION XII.

Consolation Match.—Open to all members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein, or at previous matches of the association. Distance, 500 yards. Weapon, any military rifle. Position, any. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, $1.

First Prize—A silver trophy, value.......... $75
Second Prize—Gold badge, value.......... 50
Third Prize—Silver medal, value $30, and cash $10.......... 40
Fourth Prize—Cash.......... 25
Fifth Prize—Cash.......... 20
Sixth Prize—Cash.......... 10
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Prizes—Each cash $5.......... 20
In all, ten prizes, value.......... $240

COMPETITION XIII.

"Bennett Long-range Championship."—Open to all comers. Any rifle within the rules of the association. Distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance free, $2.

First Prize—Silver trophy, costing.......... $350
Second Prize—Cash.......... 100
Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Prizes—Cash, each $50.......... 200
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Prizes—Cash, each $30.......... 120
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Prizes—Cash, each $20.......... 80
Fifteenth to Twenty-fourth Prizes—Cash, each $10.......... 100
Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fourth Prizes—Cash, each $5.......... 50
Thirty-four prizes amounting in value to.......... $1,000

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH TEAM IN THIS CITY—SKETCH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RESPECTIVE TEAMS.

The Irish Rifle team arrived in Jersey City by the steamer Scotia at 12:15 P. M. yesterday. They were accompanied by the Right Hon. Morris Brooks, M. P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Lady Mayoress; his daughter; Alderman Manning and daughter; W. W. Waterhouse, Esq., and Messrs. E. B. R. and F. Kelly. The distinguished guests—twenty-eight in number—were received at the Cunard Wharf by Col. George W. Wingate, Messrs. J. T. B. Collins, A. Alford and G. R. Schermerhorn, of the Amateur Rifle Club, and escorted in carriages to the Windsor Hotel, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, where they will remain during their visit to this City. The following are the names of the team: Major Arthur Blannerhassett Leech, of Dublin, Captain; John Rigby, A. M., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the firm of Rigby Bros., gun-makers, Dublin, aged forty-four years, and who will hold the first place in the team; James Wilson, a merchant of Belfast, aged twenty-six years; Edmund Johnson, of Dublin, a goldsmith by occupation, aged thirty-two years; Joshua Millner, of Dublin, by occupation a wool merchant, aged twenty-four years; John B. Hamilton, M. D., of Dublin, an army surgeon, aged thirty-six, the champion rifle-shot in India in 1870; Capt. Philip Walker, of her Britannic Majesty's Thirty-fourth Regiment, a native of Kilkenny County, (Ireland,) aged thirty-six years. The "reserves" are as follows: John A. Doyle, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; John J. Kelly, of Kildare County; Viscount Masserene, Antrim Castle, Dublin, the latter accompanied by his lady; H. H. Foster, Esq., Dublin; and John J. Bagnell, Esq., Civil Engineer, Dublin. Among the passengers by the Scotia were Messrs. A. T. Stewart and Cyrus W. Field. The voyage to this port is said to have been a pleasant one. There was very little rough weather, and but one thunder-shower during the passage. The party remained in their rooms at the Windsor Hotel last evening, and being somewhat fatigued will not visit the range until to-morrow afternoon, when they will proceed by special train to Creedmoor, Long Island, accompanied by the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club. During the coming week the entire party will be the guests of Mr. Cyrus W. Field at his residence. The members of the team will practice two days on the range next week at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards distance, fifteen shots at each range, the terms designated for the match. The final contest will be a close one, although the Irish team has the advantage of several years' practice over the American team. The latter is composed of the following members: Lieut. Henry Fulton, of the Twelfth Regiment, aged twenty-eight years, and bearing an honorable record in the late war; Lieut. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, also of the Twelfth Regiment, thirty-three years of age, and a member of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers during the late war; Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commander of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, aged forty-three years; L. L. Hepburn, aged forty-two years, an employe in the gun manufactory of Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y.; G. W. Yale, aged forty-eight years, and Superintendent of Sharpe's Rifle Manufactory, Hartford, Conn.; J. T. B. Collins, a lawyer and amateur sportsman of this City; Col. John Bodine, of Highland, N. J. The reserve will consist of E. H. Sanford, aged twenty-four years, and a member of the Seventh Regiment; J. S. Conlin, aged thirty-eight, proprietor of the Broadway Shooting-gallery, corner of Twenty-third street; L. M. Ballard, aged thirty-five years, a broker by occupation; F. S. Gardner, aged twenty-two years, a member of the Seventh Regiment, and son of Commissioner William Gardner, of the Department of Docks; and A. V. Canfield, Jr., aged twenty-one years, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, and salesman in a paper-box manufactory. Col. George W. Wingate is the Captain of the American team.

SINGULAR LOSS AND RECOVERY OF £10,000 IN BANK NOTES.

The London *Standard* of Sept. 5 says: "The City Police authorities have during the past day or two been actively engaged upon a singular case of loss of Bank of England notes to the extent of £10,000, which it was supposed had been stolen in the heart of the city on Tuesday last. It appears that on the afternoon of that day a young man, a clerk in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, was sent from the offices of that bank to the London Joint-stock Bank with a check to exchange, and he received in return for it ten £1,000 bank notes in payment. From the latter bank he was proceeding to the Bank of England for the purpose of getting the notes exchanged into other notes of a less amount, and as he was entering the court-yard of the bank, he found that the parcel of notes which he had placed previous in his breast pocket was gone. Information was at once given to the Police and the payment of the notes was stopped, and a reward of £100 was offered for their recovery. The packet containing the notes was, it has since been ascertained, picked up by a person residing at Brixton who was passing the bank at the time they were lost, and they have since been returned to the bank authorities. The lucky finder at once advertised that he had picked up the parcel, and the police have thus been saved much trouble in the matter."

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—The Chancery Court decided to-day that the Louisville, [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHURCHES FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication of my letters to you in reference to a "Church for the People," and your editorial upon my plan, have been the means of exciting considerable interest in the minds of churchmen in and near the City. I am daily in receipt of letters from clergymen and others asking for a more detailed statement of the proposed plan. Therefore I ask your indulgence again, and shall give another account of what I am trying to do. It is proposed now to obtain a commodious church edifice in a good location, with a large Sunday-school room, reading room, and library, free to all, where may be found all of the daily, weekly, and monthly publications, religious and secular; to give entertainments, concerts, lectures, &c., at which an entrance fee will be charged for the purpose of increasing our income. There will be a pastoral residence near the church. Parish visitors will be employed, clerical and lay. There will be frequent services in the church on Sundays, at say 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. The afternoon service at 3:30 will be especially for young people, and it is hoped that we may attract a large number of them, so that as we grow older we may have the support of many of them. We shall endeavor to have a very large Sunday-school. At the evening service, 7:30 P. M., we shall have the very best preachers that we as a church possess, and shall advertise extensively by the distribution of handbills on the street-cars and public places, and by posters, &c., as well as in the daily papers, stating who is to preach next Sunday evening, the whereabouts of the clergy connected with this church, and the fact that the whole support comes from the offertory, and asking the people to attend our services and to give liberally toward the support of our church. That a church on the above plan will meet a want that has long been felt in this City I am more thoroughly satisfied every day, more particularly from the recent correspondence I have had with clergymen and others, and that it has already the support of a large number of clergymen and laymen, the number of letters I have received since the publication of my first letter will prove. I have received assurances of sympathy and aid for the successful carrying out of the plan, as well as promises of subscriptions to a considerable amount. I shall need a large amount to begin with, and shall be glad to give any information as to the details upon application. As regards the music, it will be by a surpliced choir, which in point of numbers and training will be second to none in this City; it is intended to have some 100 choristers, who will be detailed to sing at the several services, giving a large choir at each. This choir, by the aid of a fund raised by their own efforts, will be entirely self-supporting; I mean as to surplices, books, &c., they will furnish everything they use, and will probably lend a helping hand in supporting the church. If you will have the goodness to publish the above it will answer many inquiries, and help to aid in the establishment of "a church for the people," and if you are acquainted with such a church in London you may help us by giving an account of its success. I shall be pleased to receive the subscriptions of all who feel interested in this matter, which will be duly acknowledged, and I hereby pledge myself to the faithful performance of the duties of Treasurer of the fund so raised. I am trying to find ten persons who will aid me by giving of their means to the extent of one thousand dollars each. One gentleman has promised to give that amount, provided ten others can be found who will do the same. Here it will be well for me to say, too, that I have received from the Bishop his approval of my plan as well as assurance of co-operation. We shall succeed beyond the shadow of a doubt, having the good wishes of all who are in favor of extending the usefulness of the church and doing good to the poor. I trust you will again favor us with your space. Yours, &c., G. F. CORBIERE, No. 489 First avenue.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in the columns of your paper, a few days ago, several interesting articles in relation to an Episcopal Church for the people. I trust that the good seed thus sown will yet bear abundant fruit, and that, in various parts of our good City, there will spring up well-appointed free churches, in which multitudes of our citizens can worship the Great Being from whose hands all their blessings flow.

In the meantime, please allow me to call your attention to the fact that St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth street, near the Fifth avenue, possesses many of the characteristics to which Rev. Clarence Buel refers. It has a bright and cheerful interior. Its services are hearty, the musical portions being rendered with a good degree of effectiveness. Its Sunday services are frequent, being held at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., with a service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. It is open for services twice every day during the week. It has various organizations for the relief of the sick and poor. It has a chapel in Eighteenth street, near the Eighth avenue, in which there are Sunday-schools, a parish day school, a sewing school, a women's meeting, and a boys' meeting. I trust that your readers will bear in mind that St. Ann's Church is pleasantly situated in Eighteenth street, a little west of the Fifth avenue, and that its seats are free to all. We should be glad to have persons unconnected with other organizations look in upon our services, and if they find them attractive and profitable, to cast in their lot with us. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, No. 449 First avenue.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1874.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing how patiently you labor for the public good, how open your columns are to the discussion of any subject that shall tend to enlighten or improve mankind, I venture to appeal to you, or through you to the public, for a remedy for a terrible grievance to which I am subjected. Would seeking a cure for the potato-bug be considered at all out of the way? Would the searching for an antidote to any plague be improper? If not, then why may I not lay aside all false delicacy and plainly ask your readers if any one has yet invented, or discovered a sure destroyer and preventive of that chief of all plagues—the bed-bug? Of all my housekeeping trials none has so vexed my temper or taxed my time as that one. Oh! the half-days I have spent fighting the enemy, only to gain such short-lived victories. Our beds are the woven-wire mattress—the most delightful thing ever slept upon—but where the ends of the wire are inserted into the wood, there have these pests deposited their eggs, where no human being can get at them. Now, is there known to man or woman anything destructive to bed-bug life that can be scattered in such out-of-the-way places? How I will bless the person who shall tell me of a remedy, and so I believe will thousands of others who are suffering in silence, through a feeling that prevails that such annoyances are the result of careless housekeeping. By inserting this in your widely-circulated paper, or by so abbreviating or remodeling it as to make it acceptable, you will confer a lasting obligation on one who has been for years a reader of THE TIMES and a SUBSCRIBER.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

PROMOTION IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in search of information, and I know of no surer way to secure it than to ask for it through the medium of THE TIMES. If it were a subject in which I alone was interested, I should not trouble you; but it is one which concerns every parent who has a child in attendance on any ward school in the City. It is possible I may be wrongly informed, and if so I shall be glad to be corrected.

I refer to the subject of promotion in schools, and the general standard adopted to determine the different grades for which pupils are qualified. I understand that the grade to which pupils belong is determined by their proficiency in mathematics, and if this is true it cannot fail to act injuriously, and often unjustly, on a great majority of scholars. There are few good mathematicians, especially among girls, and there are some who, from the peculiar organization of their minds, are utterly unable to understand the science, or to make any advancement beyond the simplest rudiments. I know girls who are quite proficient in other branches, and who should be spending the last years of their school life in acquiring a general knowledge of physiology, grammar, history, botany, philosophy, and astronomy, but they can never progress beyond a grade where only geography and the rudiments of arithmetic, with reading, writing, and spelling are taught, simply because they have a natural inability to comprehend the intricacies of mathematical science. I speak from experience on this subject, and I know from personal observation that there are minds, apparently bright and apt, which easily grasp and comprehend all other subjects, but which can never be sufficiently disciplined in the study of mathematics to enable them to progress beyond the lower junior grades in our Ward schools under the present system of advancement and promotion. This is very discouraging to scholars, dampens their ardor, destroys their ambition, kills their interest, and finally drives them from school entirely. It seems to me there might be some better way to classify and arrange scholars than this one, which is so obviously unjust and so productive of dissatisfaction and disgust. H. M. J.

SUICIDE OF A STUDENT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—George [illegible], a student of the Theological Seminary, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, made an attempt at suicide yesterday at [illegible]

STATES AND RAILROADS.

SPEECH OF HON. MATT H. CARPENTER AT RIPON, WIS., YESTERDAY.

THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO GOVERN CORPORATIONS OF ITS OWN CREATION — THE POTTER LAW CONSIDERED.

I appear before you in consequence of the following letter of invitation:

RIPON, Wis., June 24, 1874.

To Hon. Matt H. Carpenter:

The Directors of the Ripon Agricultural Association respectfully invite you to address the people on their Fair Grounds on the 16th September next. We especially desire that you discuss *the right* of the people of this State to control railroad and other corporations by their Legislature under the Constitution of this State.

(Signed by H. S. TOWN, President, and by the other officers and Directors of the association.)

The acceptance of this invitation leaves me no choice of subjects, forbids me to indulge imagination or deal in rhetoric, and compels me to walk sedately in the well-beaten track of legal discussion. I shall therefore confine myself strictly to the subject proposed.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this subject to the people of the North-west. If the great lines of communication between us and the seaboard are subject to Governmental control and regulation, then the people—the producers, the wheat-growers—can protect themselves through the ballot-box; but if not, the people may be bound hand and foot, and their chains may be made shorter and heavier at the will of those whose interest it is to oppress labor to the utmost extent short of its destruction.

I am requested to discuss here the *power* of the Legislature over railroad and other corporations. The power of the Legislature is one thing—a mere constitutional question; the propriety of its exercise and the extent to which it should be exercised are very different questions, falling entirely within the domain of public policy. I shall, therefore, open with one hand the great armory of sovereign power, and in doing so shall expose many weapons which wisdom and prudence, and enlightened sense of justice and of the public good will dictate should never be used except in case of dire necessity. And with the other hand shall open the charnel-house of corporations, and bid these companies

"Come view the ground
Where they must shortly lie,"

if they persist in a struggle with the powers of sovereignty; reminding them, in the language of Dick Swiveller, "that no *obscure* individual ever set up against fate and succeeded."

These questions of the extreme power of the Legislature, powers that will probably never be exercised—certainly not unless the folly of railroad management shall utterly exasperate the people, are only worth considering at this time for the reason that railroad companies have been so unwise as to deny the power, and issue proclamations defying the authority of the State in the premises. But as the issue has been made, it must be met. It is all-important to the peace of a family and the orderly management of a household, that the children should understand where authority rests, and whether the parent has power to chastise the child, or the child the parent; and a distinct understanding on the subject may be the best means to make the exercise of the power of chastisement wholly unnecessary.

You will therefore understand that in disclosing the utmost powers of the State upon this subject, I am not arguing in favor of exercising them at present, or at all, unless, which I cannot think, the railroad companies themselves shall render their exercise necessary to protect the people from oppression and plunder.

If called upon to discuss the power of Congress to raise armies, I should maintain that it was within the *power* to draft every man and every woman into the ranks; but, of course, I should not be understood as advising such a thing to be done. So here while setting forth what the State has power to do, I shall not be understood as recommending that such extreme measures be resorted to, or at least not until a necessity for their use shall arise, which does not exist at present.

In the first place, when any class pretend to be above the Government and superior to the law, the burden is upon them to establish, and not upon the people to controvert, their pretensions. The general rule is that the law, like the atmosphere, presses with equal weight upon every man; that all men are equally protected by, and equally subject to, the laws of the land. If an individual should stand forth here, and declared that no man had a right to touch him, but that he had a right to kill any man and every man he pleased, you would not understand that you were bound to refute his proposition, but if you did not regard him as a lunatic, you would ask him to specify upon what grounds his prerogative rested. This is the proper way to deal with the railroad companies, now claiming to be exempt from the operation of laws passed by the Legislature of the State. We have a right to demand upon what ground their pretensions rest, and if the ground assigned is untenable, that is sufficient for our purpose.

The ground upon which, so far as I know, this pretension rests, is, that the railroad companies are the owners of certain property—railroad tracks, rolling stock, depot buildings, &c., &c., which they are at liberty to use, or not to use, as they please; and that they have a right, therefore, to say upon what terms they will use their own property for the transportation of passengers or freights; as much as an individual who owns horses and wagons has the right to say whether he will haul wheat to market, and what price he will charge for doing so; and that the Legislature has no more right to regulate the price to be charged in one case than in the other. And,

2. That the State has entered into a contract with the companies, by which it has authorized them to fix their own rates; and that any attempt of the Legislature to fix these rates is an attempt to violate this contract—a thing forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. And,

3. They say that even conceding that the Legislature has the power, it would be unjust to exercise it, after capitalists have invested their money under acts of incorporation which gave the companies the right to fix their own rates.

I shall consider these grounds in the order above stated.

I.

Do the railroad companies own the railroads in the State, as an individual owns his horse and wagon; and are they, equally with the individual, at liberty to say whether they will, or will not, transport passengers and freight?

1. The first, and a fatal fallacy, in the argument which railroad companies make in support of this proposition, is in assuming that corporations have indestructible rights like a natural person. God makes men. He endows them with equal rights, and those rights are indestructible. A thousand men have no right to enslave a hundred, because the rights of the hundred are equal to the rights of the thousand. The hundred cannot sell themselves into slavery to the thousand, and any attempt to do so is void, because liberty is inalienable. The rights and privileges with which God has endowed every individual man, he cannot part with by contract, nor can they be wrested from him without a violation of natural justice, which is the basis of all law and the foundation of all rightful government. The Creator has imposed the duty to labor upon all men; and has endowed every man with the privilege of enjoying the fruits of his labor. This right to enjoy one's own earnings is an inalienable right, which it is the duty of all to respect, and which none can disregard without offense. The foundation of this equality of rights is, that every man was created by God, and equally, with every other man, endowed with rights and privileges.

But so far as revelation informs us, matrimony is the only corporation ever created by the Divinity. Corporations, as they are recognized by our laws, are creations of man, and only of man. It is absurd to say that corporations have any natural rights; that is, rights not derived from the law, rights the law cannot take away. Corporations are mere human contrivances, and, so far as natural rights are concerned, as subject to the power which created them, as a house is subject to the will of its builder or owner. The power which creates a corporation is as absolute as the power of the potter over common clay. "Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump, to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor?"

The Scripture sustains the "*Potter*" law!!

"A corporation," says Chief Justice Marshall, (4 Wheaton Reports, 636.) "is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law. Being the mere creature of law, it possesses only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon it, either expressly, or as incidental to its very existence. These are such as are supposed best calculated to effect the object for which it is created."

Judge Story, 12 Wheaton Reports, 68, says:

"Corporations created by statute must depend, both for their powers and the mode of exercising them, upon the true construction of the statute itself."

Chief Justice Taney, 13 Peters' Reports, 587, says:

"It may be safely assumed that a corporation can make no contracts, and do no acts either within or without the State which created it, except such as are authorized by its charter; and those acts must be done by such officers or agents, and in such manner, as the charter authorizes. * * * * It is very true that a corporation can have no legal existence out of the boundaries of the sovereignty by which it is created. It exists only in contemplation of law, and by force of the law; and where that law ceases to operate, *and is no longer obligatory*, the corporation can have no existence. It must dwell in the place of its creation, and cannot migrate to another sovereignty."

Legal decisions without number might be cited to the same effect. But this is unnecessary, because there is no conflict among lawyers or courts upon this point. It is well settled and universally conceded that a corporation is just what the law makes it; has such powers as the law gives it, and no others; can do what the law authorizes, and nothing more. It draws its very existence from the law; it has no right, no privilege, no power, not derived from the law; it is as absolutely subject to the law as man is to his Creator. God gives and may take away the life of a man. The law gives and may take away the existence of a corporation. After a corporation has been created its powers may be enlarged or diminished by law, as the physical powers of a man may be increased or paralyzed. A corporation created for insurance may be authorized to engage in banking, or manufactures, or building of railroads. A corporation created for all these purposes may subsequently be confined to either. And it is as futile for a corporation to defy the law and say it will exist and do as it pleases in defiance of law as it is for a man to say he will not die, or that while he lives he will not submit to the providence of God.

I am speaking, at present, of corporations upon general principles, and without regard to the effect of the Constitution of the United States or of our State. I shall, under the second head, consider whether these general principles are, and to what extent they are modified by constitutional provisions.

2. Having shown that corporations cannot, like individuals, engage in any business not forbidden by law, but that they must have express authority of law to do any business whatever, I come now to consider the kind of business railroad companies are engaged in; and shall show that even a natural person cannot engage in such business without express permission derived from the Legislature; that is, permission expressly granted by law.

There are certain general principles resulting from the fitness of things, which have been adopted by all generations of civilized man, and form part of the polity of every civilized nation. Certain employments, as agriculture, manufactures, &c., are left to the individuals composing the community. These every individual is at liberty to engage in at pleasure. The success or failure of an individual in these pursuits affects only himself, and directly not the community. If John Smith does not understand farming and raises no crops, every other member of the community may understand farming and raise good crops. It is therefore left to each individual to engage in farming, in manufactures, or in any other of the ordinary industries, or not, as he pleases. In other words, every individual has the legal power to buy and cultivate a farm, because the exercise of this power affects only himself directly. But there are things, the doing of which *directly* affect, not only the actor, but the whole community. Therefore the community and not the individuals composing it ought to, and in every civilized State do, possess the power, to the exclusion of individuals. Coining money, and issuing bank notes to circulate as money, belong to the class of things which the community may and the individuals may not do. The right to do those things which may be left to dividuals constitutes the privilege of the individual. The right to do those things which may not safely be left to individuals, and therefore must be done by the community, is called the prerogative of the community, the sovereign, or government, as the case may be; the sovereign or the government being the agent of the community for this purpose.

Vattel, in his work on the *Law of Nations*, chapter 10, sections 105, 106, 107, says:

"In the first ages after the introduction of private property, people exchanged their superfluous commodities and effects for those they wanted. Afterward gold and silver became the common standard of value of all things; *and to prevent the people from being cheated*, the mode was introduced of stamping pieces of gold and silver in the name of the State, with the figure of the Prince, or some other impression, as the seal and pledge of their value. This institution is of great use and infinite convenience. It is easy to see how much it facilitates commerce. Nations or sovereigns cannot, therefore, bestow too much attention on an affair of so much importance.

The impression on the coin becoming the seal of its standard and weight, a moment's reflection will convince us that the coinage of money *ought not to be left indiscriminately free to every individual*; for by that means frauds would become too common; the coin would soon lose the public confidence, and this would destroy a most useful institution. *Hence money is coined by the authority and in the name of the State or Prince, who are its surety.* * * * Since the State is surety for the goodness of the money and its currency, *the public authority alone has the right of coining it.* Those who counterfeit it violate the rights of the sovereign, whether they make it of the same standard and value or not. These are called false coiners, and their crime is justly considered as one of the most heinous nature. For if they coin base money they rob both the public and the Prince, *and if they coin good they usurp the prerogative of the sovereign.* They will never be inclined to coin good money unless there is a profit in the coinage; and in this case they rob the State of a profit which exclusively belongs to it. In both cases they do an injury to the sovereign; for the public faith being surety for the money, the sovereign alone has a right to have it coined."

In the United States this prerogative, or right, to coin money is not only taken from individuals, but from State Governments, and bestowed upon the supreme Government of the Union. The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof;" and that no State shall coin money. And our laws punish as a crime any individual who shall coin a piece of gold in the similitude of the coin of the United States, even though it be of standard value, and every way intrinsically equal in value to the legal coin.

Another subject over which the community has control is whatever relates to commodious ways of communication through the territory of the community, and for the reason that this concerns the welfare of all.

Vattel, book I., section 100, says:

"The utility of highways, bridges, canals, and, in a word, of all safe and commodious ways of communication, cannot be doubted. They facilitate the trade between one place and another, and render the conveyance of merchandise less expensive, as well as more certain and easy. The merchants are enabled to sell at a better price and obtain preference; an attraction is held out to foreigners, whose merchandise is carried through the country, and who diffuse wealth in all places through which they pass. (Section 101.) One of the principal things which ought to employ the attention of the Government, with respect to the welfare of the public in general *and of trade in particular*, must thus relate to the highways, canals, &c., in which nothing ought to be neglected to render them safe and commodious. (Section 103.) The construction and preservation of all these works being attended with great expense, the nation may very justly oblige all those to contribute to them who receive advantages from their use. *This is the legitimate origin of the right of toll.*"

Speaking upon this subject, and commenting upon this passage from Vattel, in the 18th Wendell Reports I., Mason, delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"*These propositions have the ready assent of every enlightened individual in every country, and under every kind of government.* In the days of Vattel there were no railroads, and in all probability the obligation of Governments to construct railroads in no manner entered into his consideration when inditing those general propositions; *they nevertheless come within the spirit of national obligations in the most emphatic manner*, as the Government are thereby most effectually enabled to fulfill the just expectations and serve the most substantial *interests of community.*"

In all civilized countries the Government does, and from the earliest times has controlled all the great roads, rivers, canals, ferries, bridges, and other means of inter-communication; and construction and superintendence of such ways is everywhere regarded as a Government duty, to be performed by the Government directly or through the agency of natural persons or corporations created for the purpose.

In England and America the right to maintain a ferry has frequently been granted to individuals or to corporations, who have been empowered to collect tolls to sustain the enterprise. In all such cases the Government grants its prerogative, to the individual or corporation. The right of collecting tolls is called a franchise; and a franchise is defined to be "a branch of sovereign prerogative, subsisting in the hands of an individual," or individuals, or corporations. Such ferry might be supported by the Government by direct appropriations from the Treasury, and the tolls be collected and paid into the Treasury, though the usual method is to permit the ferryman to collect the tolls for his own use, and keep the ferry in repair at his own expense, the performance of which duty is enforced by indictment for permitting the ferry to get out of repair. The tolls are in theory paid to the State; the ferryman is the agent of the Government, and receives the tolls and keeps the ferry in repair and in operation as the agent of the State. In the old law books the ferryman is called the king's fermer—farmar—because his franchise amounted to a lease from the King to collect the tolls necessary to keep the ferry in repair. This is only a method of farming out one branch of the public revenue and applying it to a specific purpose.

The same principles are applicable to turnpikes and bridges. The theory of their existence and of the collection of tolls is the same, and the principle applies to railroads as much as ferries and turnpikes.

The court by Redfield, C. J., 25 Vermont Reports, 442, define prerogative franchises, and say that they are rights "which neither natural or artificial persons (corporations) can exercise without special grant of the Legislature." And again, "The right to *build* and *run* a railroad *and take tolls*, or *fares*, is a franchise of the prerogative character, *which no person can legally exercise, without some special grant of the Legislature.*"

Redfield on Railways, 87, speaking of prerogative franchises, says:

"They exist in banks, which practically supply the currency of the country, or its representatives; and in railways, which have already engrossed the chief business of internal communication in this country, and almost throughout the civilized world. *And both currency and internal communication between different portions of a State are exclusively the prerogatives of sovereignty.*"

And again, page 320, speaking of horse railroads:

"It is a *franchise* to carry passengers and to demand tolls. This is one of the *prerogatives of sovereignty, and only derivable through the action of the Legislature.* * * This, then, though an exclusive franchise, so far as the carrying of passengers and taking tolls is concerned, IS A MERE ESTATE AT WILL, so far as the legislative power is concerned, *or the general demands of the public interest may require*, through the action of the municipal authorities."

Here the true principle is declared. The powers of sovereignty cannot be absolutely delegated, but they may be placed in the hands of an agent, an individual, or corporation created for the purpose, for present practical use; but whenever the public good requires that the agent should be changed, or absolutely dismissed, these powers, lent for use only, may be modified or recalled altogether.

3. But another particular in which these corporations are differently situated from natural persons, is, that the franchise to carry persons and freights is granted upon condition that they will do so. And if they refuse they subject themselves to damages and forfeit the right.

In Beekman vs. R. R. Co., 3 *Paige*, 45, Chancellor Kent says:

"*The objection that the corporation is under no legal obligation to transport produce or passengers upon this road at a reasonable expense is unfounded in fact.* The privilege of making a road and taking tolls thereon is a franchise, as much as the establishment of a ferry or a public wharf and taking tolls for the use of the same. *The public have an interest in the use of the railroad, and the owners may be prosecuted for damages sustained* if they should refuse to transport an individual or his property, without any reasonable excuse, upon being paid the usual rate of fare."

That a corporation forfeits its franchises by *non user*, is too familiar a proposition to require the citation of authorities for its support. *(Angel and Ames on Corporations, sec. 774.)*

4. Having shown that corporations are powerless to transact any business, and cannot even exist without legislative authority, and that they can only carry on such business as they are authorized to, in such manner as the law prescribes, by such agents, at such times and under such conditions and restrictions as the law imposes; and having also shown that operating a railroad and taking tolls and freights, is a business which not even a natural person can engage in without legislative permission and authority, and that the company, by refusal to exercise the franchise, subjects itself to action for damages, and forfeit their franchise by such *non user*, I come now to consider who is the owner of the railroads of our State, over which these corporations assert such absolute and sovereign dominion, and I shall show that they are owned by the State, and that the railroad companies are only the agents of the State for the purpose of operating such roads, after which it will not be difficult to determine whether the principal can control the agent, or the agent can control and defy the principal.

In the first place, no railroad could be, none ever was, built without invoking the right of eminent domain—that is, *the power of the State* to take the private property of individuals for the purpose of constructing the road. This brings us to a crucial test of the character of railroads; because it is everywhere conceded that the State cannot take, nor authorize its agents, or corporations of its creation, to take private property for other than a public use. If railroads are private property, owned in absolute right by the stockholders of the company, then the right of *eminent domain* can never be exercised for their construction, because private property cannot be taken and conferred upon private parties for their private advantage. I need not stop to fortify this principle, because it is as old as the right of eminent domain itself; it is embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and in the Constitution of every State in the Union. It is not an open question in any sense, or for any purpose. It is an axiom of American jurisprudence; and whatever pretension falls upon it will be broken, and whatever it falls upon will be ground to powder.

This question arose on the threshold of railroad building in this country. It was claimed that railroads, because they were to be managed by corporations, and the tolls and fares would belong to the stockholders, were private property and not public highways. It was conceded that if such was the character of railroads, the objection was fatal. Therefore the whole matter turned upon the precise question, whether railroads were public highways, or private property, and it was everywhere held, *that they were public highways, and not private property*, and the exercise of the right of eminent domain on behalf of railroad companies was therefore sustained; and sustained upon this, and *only* upon this ground.

One of the earliest and a leading case upon this subject was *Beekman vs. The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad*, 3 *Paige*, 45. Chief Justice Kent, then Chancellor, repudiated and silenced the argument that railroads were private property. The same doctrine was affirmed by the Court of Errors in New-York, in the case, *Bloodgood vs. The Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company*, 18 *Wendell's Reports*, 1.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina, in the case of *Chappell vs. Railroad Company*, 1 *Rice South Carolina Reports*, met the same argument, and held that railroads were public property in the following emphatic language:

"The true substantial difficulty felt by the court is in coming to the conclusion that a railroad is *to be put on the footing and character of a highway*, and is erected not for private, *but for such general purposes.* But according to the view taken in the Circuit decision, that the application of the eminent domain of Government is, from its essential nature, very various, *and to be made according to the successive exigencies of the State*, it may be rationally assumed that railroads, although of recent origin, have already become of incalculable public importance; that the enlarged ends and objects of this great railroad especially is for the transportation and intercourse, commercial and social, of several different States, where interests are to be ever regarded and the mutual confidence that belongs to such a work sacredly fulfilled. This characteristic is irreconcilable with the proper conception of a mere private way. Again, railroads have been recognized as highways in other States, with whose adjudications upon great subjects of commerce and reciprocal advantage a liberal comity ought to be observed throughout the States; and the same great objects steadily kept in view by all who value railroads a new moral cement of the American Union, as well as the useful vehicles of our vast and increasing internal commerce; and thus uniting in their natural operation pecuniary profit with moral fitness and the prolific establishment of so many independent States.

May not our railroads, then, be fairly considered in character and objects as international, and, therefore, public highways?" Again the court say:

"But take another point of view which I cannot help thinking of lasting importance. Such a railroad as ours *should be held as a highway*, on account of its great objects. AND FOR THE SAME REASONS TO BE KEPT UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL. Is it not wise to hold such a company, as the guardians or lessees of a great highway, endowed with a public franchise, YET SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL WHICH THEIR PURPOSES INDICATE as necessary and proper for such an establishment, and which the general right to use the road absolutely requires? Such a road must be held as a part of the public domain, farmed out to individual men for its practical administration and order alone. AND IF PLACED ALOOF FROM SUCH CONTROL, IT WOULD INEVITABLY BECOME SUSPECTED OF PARTIALITY, AND ODIOUS TO THE PEOPLE."

In *Worcester v. R. R.* 4 *Metcalf* 564, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by Shaw, Chief Justice, one of the ablest jurists who ever adorned the judgment seat, discussing the legal character of a railroad in that State, and especially whether it was public or private property, says:

"From this view of the various provisions of the law, by which the rights and duties of the Western Railroad Company are regulated, it is manifest that the establishment of that great thoroughfare is regarded as a public work, established by public authority, intended for the public use and benefit, *the use of which is secured to the whole community*, and constitutes, *therefore*, like a canal, turnpike, or highway, a public easement. *The only principle on which the Legislature could have authorized the taking of private property for its construction, without the owner's consent, is that it was for the public use.* Such has been held to be the character of a turnpike corporation, *although* there the capital is advanced by the shareholders, and *the income goes to their benefit. (Com. vs. Wilkinson, 16 Pick., 175.)* It is true that the real and personal property necessary to the establishment and management of the railroad is vested in the corporation, *but it is in trust for the public.*

The company have not the general power of disposal incident to the absolute right of property; they are obliged to use it in a particular manner, and for the accomplishment of a well-defined public object, &c.

Treating the railroad, then, as a public easement, the works erected by the corporation as public works intended for public use, we consider it well established that, to some extent, at least, the works necessarily incident to such public easement are public works, and as such exempted from taxation. Such we believe has been the uniform practice in regard to *bridges, turnpikes, and highways, and their incidents*, and also in regard to *other public buildings and structures of a like kind, as State houses, forts, and arsenal, Court-houses, jails, churches, town-houses, school-houses, and generally to houses appropriated specially to public use.*"

I need not multiply authorities upon this subject, and will only refer to one more, but that is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the railroads of our own State. This is an important decision, and is conclusive of the whole subject under consideration. The case was this. The Legislature authorized the County of Fond du Lac, if the electors should vote in favor of it, to raise money by taxation, and pay it to the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, to be expended in the construction of the road. The county resisted payment upon the ground that the act was unconstitutional, because it was raising money by taxation for a *private* and not for a *public purpose*, it being conceded on all hands that taxation can only be resorted to on behalf of *public purposes*. This presented the precise question whether the railroad was a public highway, or mere private property of the company or its stockholders; and the case depended upon this single question; it being conceded by counsel that unless the railroad was a public highway the act was void.

Previous to the argument of this case in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of our own State, in the case Whiting vs. Fond du Lac County, 25 Wisconsin Reports, 167, had held the railroad to be private property, and therefore the law authorizing taxation to aid its construction was void.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Olcott was rested upon this question alone: Is the railroad a highway, or is it private property? The counsel for the county, claiming that the law was void, rested their argument upon the ground that railroads were *private property*. They said:

"If the enterprise is of a public nature, it will support a tax, without regard to the extent of the benefit conferred upon the public. * * While on the other hand if the object for which the tax is raised *is not public* in its nature, the law imposing it is not within the legislative power, and is void."

The counsel opposed met the precise question as follows:

"In the first place, it is evident that a railroad is either a highway, held by the corporation in trust for the public use, or it is mere private property, owned by the stockholders in absolute right. One of these theories must be true, and whichever is held to be true, it will follow that the other is untrue. Whichever is adopted, certain conclusions will necessarily follow:

(1.) *If it be a highway*, then the Legislature can, in its discretion, authorize a county or a town to aid in the construction of such road and raise money by taxation for that purpose, because the money is raised for a public purpose. And it also follows that as a highway it may be controlled and regulated by the Legislature. Its use may be controlled, and a tariff of rates may be fixed.

(2.) *If it be* NOT *a public highway*, then the power of taxation *cannot* be exercised to aid its construction, and the public have no other control over it than can be exercised over any mere private estate."

Thus it will be seen that both sides relied for success upon the question whether a railroad was public property or private property; and the case was put to the court upon the ground conceded by both sides, that if the railroad was public property, the law authorizing a tax to aid in its construction was valid; and if the railroad was not public, but was private property, the law was void. In other words, the question whether a railroad was public property or private estate was necessary to be determined by the court in order to decide the case. It was a question, in the terse and quaint language of an old Judge, "*concluding to the judgment*," which is his definition of a *judicial determination* as distinguished from an *obiter dictum*.

Let us see now how the Supreme Court of the United States decided this question, which I have shown you was the very hinge upon which the case had to turn.

The court say:

"That railroads, though constructed by private corporations and owned by them, *are public highways*, has been the doctrine of nearly all the courts ever since such conveniences for passage and transportation have had any existence. Very early the question arose whether a State's right of eminent domain could be exercised by a private corporation created for the purpose of constructing a railroad. *Clearly it could not, unless taking land for such a purpose, by such an agency*, is taking land for *public use*. The right of eminent domain nowhere justifies taking property for *private* use. Yet it is a doctrine universally accepted that a State Legislature may authorize a private corporation to take land for the construction of such a road, making compensation to the owner. What else does this doctrine mean if not that building a railroad, though it be built by a private corporation, is an act done for a public use? And the reason why the use has always been held a public one *is that such a road is a highway*, whether made by the Government itself or by the agency of corporate bodies, or even by individuals, when they obtain their power to construct it from a legislative grant. It would be useless to cite the numerous decisions to this effect which have been made in the State courts. We may, however, refer to two or three which exhibit fully not only the doctrine itself, but the reasons upon which it rests."

Again, the court says:

"It is said that railroads are not public highways *per se*; that they are only declared such by the decision of the courts; and that they have been declared public only with respect to the power of eminent domain. *This is a mistake. In their very nature they are public highways. It needed no decision of the courts to make them such.* True, they must be used in a peculiar manner, and under certain restrictions, but they are facilities for passage and transportation afforded to the public of which the public has the right to avail itself. As well might be said the turnpike is a highway, only because declared such by judicial decision. A railroad, built by a State, no one claims would be anything else than a public highway, justifying taxation for its construction and maintenance, though it could be no more open to public use than is a road built and owned by a corporation. Yet it is the purposes and uses of a work which determine its character."

From this quotation it will be seen that the court fully comprehended the question, decided it, and from that decision drew the necessary conclusion; that *because* the railroad was a public highway, taxation to aid its construction was valid. I am therefore justified, in the strictest professional and technical sense, in saying that by the decision of that court, than which none on earth is grander or higher—that court whose decisions no tribunal known to the Constitution or law can review or reverse—it is finally and irrevocably established that a railroad in Wisconsin is a *public highway*.

You will notice that some of these decisions from which I have quoted speak of the company as the *owner* of the road.

Shaw, C. J., says:

"It is true that the real and personal property necessary to the establishment and management of the railroad is *vested* in the corporation, *but it is in trust for the public.*"

This is a legal fiction which needs some explanation before a popular audience. Our railroad charters generally provide that the corporation may acquire the land for its roadbed by purchase, or may proceed to condemn the land under the right of eminent domain, and on paying the value, the fee, or title to the land, shall *vest* in the corporation. It is with reference to this that Shaw, C. J., says the title is "*vested in the corporation, but it is in trust for the public.*"

Every lawyer understands what is meant by a trust, a trustee, and a *cestui que trust* or beneficiary. If a dying father wishes to leave his farm to his children, he frequently wills it to his executor or some other person, to hold in trust for, that is, for the benefit of his children. The title is then held by the trustee, for the children, who are the beneficiaries, and is said to be held in trust. For certain very barren and technical purposes the title is said to be in the trustee; but the real and beneficial ownership is in the children. The trusteeship is mere mode and manner, "leather and prunella;" but in substance and fact the children are the owners of the estate. So in the instance of railroads, the title is vested in the corporation, "*but in trust for the public;*" that is, the technical title is in the corporation, but the real and substantial ownership is in the public—that is, the State.

The plain English of all this is, that the State has taken the land from its citizens for the purpose of constructing thereon an iron rail highway; and has created a corporation to hold the title, build the road, and operate it, *as the agent of the State.* This real state of the case is well put by our own Supreme Court, in the case Pratt vs. Brown, (3 Wis. Reports, 603,) where the theory of the exercise of the right of eminent domain is described by the court, in a case where the right had been exercised on behalf of a mill-owner, the court, representing the State as speaking to the corporation, as follows:

"We have not the power to authorize you to take the property of your neighbor and convert it to your own use, even though you pay him what our tribunals may deem a reasonable compensation; but we have the right to take it for *the public use*, on providing for compensation. We will, therefore, call the use of it the public use, *through you as our agent*, and you may seize and use it in behalf of the public. * * * Here is no delegation of the right of eminent domain, for it cannot be delegated to private persons for private purposes. But the whole theory is that the *Government takes the land and holds it for public use*; for if the taking, *the holding*, and *the use* be once admitted to be private, the whole fabric of justification crumbles. It is the continuous exercise of the sovereign power, condemning and appropriating the private property of the individual to the public use. *The mill-owner is the mere medium through which the Government acts. His acts in the premises are the acts of the Government*," &c.

Precisely so, in case of an exercise of this right on behalf of a railroad company; it is the State which takes, and the State which is all the time holding the land; the corporation is the mere *agent* or *medium* through which the State acts in taking *and holding* the land, and in the operation of a railroad. Every act performed by the company, from the first breaking of ground for the construction of the road to the collection of tolls on operated trains, is an act performed by the company for the State, performed as the agent of the State, by express authority from the State—authority the State may at any moment recall.

But, it may be asked, suppose the railroad company should buy its entire right of way, and not have to resort to the process of condemnation under eminent domain, how would it be then? I answer, precisely the same; because the company could not, as I have shown, do this without authority derived from the Legislature; and the Legislature has only authorized the company to buy and hold land for the purposes of a railroad, which is a *public highway*. And, after acquiring the land, the company cannot change the use nor the tenure by which it holds the land without legislative authority.

Well, then, says some railroad attorney, what has the corporation got for all the money it has invested? I answer, it has just what the Legislature granted, as a franchise, that is, *the exclusive right to use a public highway*, and perform the functions of a common carrier thereon, *to the exclusion of all other persons*, subject to legislative control; receiving to their exclusive benefit all the tolls demandable therefor. This is what the company paid its money for; this right was granted in consideration that the company would pay what the State would have to pay for taking the land, and also the expense of improving the property by the construction of the road, and the expense of equipping and operating the road.

But, says the railroad lawyer, what does this amount to, if, as you claim, the Legislature have the absolute right to fix the tolls, and may fix them so low that we cannot live? I answer, in this particular, you are in the same predicament with every other citizens of the State. You have invested your money, as every citizen has, subject to the power, but relying upon the good faith, of the Legislature, and while you behave yourself you have nothing to fear. The Legislature will deal justly with you as it does with everybody else.

But, says the railroad attorney, the Legislature has not dealt justly with us. This Potter law is unjust; we cannot live under it. I answer, go, then, to the Legislature and show that fact, and you will obtain full and complete redress. The people of Wisconsin have no wish to oppress you; but they do not intend to be oppressed by you. "*Be just and fear not.*"

II.

But to return from the digression of this imaginary conversation.

Chancellor Kent, in Beekman vs. Saratoga, &c., Railroad, 3 Paige, 45, speaking of a railroad company, says:

"The Legislature may also from time to time regulate the amount of tolls which it shall be lawful to take, in the same manner as they may regulate the amount of tolls to be taken at a ferry, or for grinding at a mill, *unless they have deprived themselves of that power of legislative contract with the owners of the road.*"

It therefore remains to consider whether any such contract exists between our State and the railroad corporations which it has created.

I have spoken heretofore of the relations existing between Government and corporations created by it, upon general principles, and without regard to the effect of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State.

I now come to that branch of my subject.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall make any law impairing the obligation of a contract. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated *Dartmouth College case, 4 Wheaton Reports*, 518, held that an act of incorporation was a contract, and, therefore, in a case where the right to repeal the act was not reserved, it was not in the power of a State to repeal or materially to alter or modify the act. But Story, Judge in that case, said: "If the Legislature mean to claim such an authority, it must be reserved in the grant. The charter of Dartmouth College *contains no such reservation*, and I am, therefore, bound to declare that the acts of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, now in question, do impair the obligation of that charter, and are consequently unconstitutional and void."

The effect of this decision was to put all charters of corporation under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, unless the right to alter, modify, or repeal the charter was reserved by the State. Thereupon many of the States, by general laws or by constitutional provisions, reserved the right to alter, amend, or repeal all acts of incorporation which might thereafter be granted. Our own State, in its Constitution, reserved this power in the broadest terms.

Article 11, section 1, Constitution of Wisconsin, provides that the Legislature may create corporations by general laws or special acts; and then provides as follows: "All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be *altered* or *repealed* by the Legislature *at any time after their passage.*"

This reservation is unqualified and absolute. It is impossible for one Legislature to pass an act creating a corporation and granting it any favor, privilege, right, or franchise, which a subsequent Legislature may not amend or totally repeal.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case, *Miller vs. State of New-York*, 15 *Wallace Reports*, 478, decided that the effect of such a provision in the State Constitution was the same as a reservation in the charter itself; and that an exercise of the reserved power subsequent to the granting of the charter was, therefore, valid. The same principle was declared by the same court in the Pennsylvania College cases, 13 Wallace, 212, 213. And the doctrine has been declared in numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the several States.

It is, therefore, clearly within the power of the Legislature of Wisconsin to alter or repeal any railroad charter granted by our State. A repeal of the charter would extinguish the corporation and recall its franchises; after which whatever might be the equities of the stockholders or creditors of the corporation as to the property which had been employed in the operation of the road, they could not, as I have shown you, run a train or demand a dollar of toll without permission of the Legislature.

Precisely what would be the equitable rights of stockholders or creditors in such case, as to the rails and ties constituting the track, or the rolling stock upon the road; or by what proceedings those equities could be enforced, if they in fact exist, are matters not very well settled, and which I shall not consider at any length. If an individual owning twenty thousand acres of land within this State should mortgage it to one-half its value, and afterward die, leaving no will nor heirs, his estate in the land would vest in the State, charged in equity and good morals, at least, with the incumbrance of the mortgage. But precisely what steps the mortgagee could take to enforce his lien if the State refused to be sued, as it might do, is not very apparent. When the charter of a railroad company is repealed, the corporation dies, leaving no heirs or successors. To what extent the principle applicable to the case of the death of an individual without heirs would apply, is worthy of serious consideration by the railroad companies who are now defying the Government. The iron and ties laid in the track, and all rolling stock upon the road, are by our law fixtures, and would pass under a mortgage of the road and franchises. Whether they would be so regarded in case of the dissolution of the corporation, and vest in the State charged with the lien of creditors and the equities of stockholders; and if so, how those liens and equities could be wrought out as against the State, if the State should refuse to be sued, are questions which I also commend to the careful consideration of those who are trying, or seemingly trying, to exasperate the people by their unwise proceedings and pretensions.

Even conceding that the stockholders and creditors could follow and reclaim the iron, ties, and rolling stock, separate them from the road and hold them as personal property, it is evident that they would be comparatively worthless, and such a proceeding would be practically ruinous to the stockholders and creditors.

And again, suppose the Legislature, after repealing the charter of the North-western, or the St. Paul Company, for instance, should incorporate new companies and confer upon them respectively the franchises which were of the old companies, could not the Legislature empower the new companies to take, under the right of eminent domain, the property rights, whatever they would be, of the old companies, at an appraisal of the value of the iron, ties, and rolling stock divorced from the franchise of running trains? If so, how much would the creditors or stockholders of the old companies probably receive?

To recapitulate. I have shown:

1. That railroad companies are the mere creatures of law, drawing their breath of life from the law alone, capable of doing only what the law premits them to do, and holding their lives and their powers at the mere will and pleasure of the Legislature.

2. That the business these companies are engaged in is one which even natural persons could not carry on without permission of the Legislature.

3. That the companies are obliged to carry passengers and freight for reasonable compensation, and subject themselves to suit for damages, and to a forfeiture of their charters, if they fail to do so.

4. That railroads are public highways, the title *vested* in the corporations, but vested *in trust for the State*; that the companies are merely the agents of the State for the operation and management of these great highways; that the money invested by the companies as compensation for lands condemned, or right of way purchased, and to build, equip, and operate the road, is regarded as consideration paid to the State for the franchise conferred by the State upon the companies. And,

5. That the charters granted under our State Constitution are not protected by the Constitution of the United States, as construed in the Dartmouth College case; but may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time.

From these propositions the power of the Legislature to govern and control railroads, and fix a tariff of rates for them, results as a necessary and logical conclusion. It is a well established doctrine of the law that everything falling within what is called *publici juris*—that is *public property*—is subject to legislative control. Bridges, turnpikes, ferries, mill-dams, and fisheries are illustrative subjects. And when the character of railroads is ascertained to fall within this class of property, legislative control is matter of course. *(See Holyoke Company vs. Lyman, 15 Wallace, 500.)*

In Olcott's case, 16 Wallace, 694, before referred to, in which the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the railroads of Wisconsin were public highways, the court, speaking of the power of regulation, said:

"That the Legislature of Wisconsin may alter or repeal the charter granted to the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company is certain. This is a power reserved by the Constitution. The railroad can, therefore, be controlled and regulated by the State. Its use can be defined, its tolls and rates for transportation may be limited."

You are all familiar with the decision recently made, after full argument, by Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judge Drummond, Circuit Judge, and Judge Hopkins, District Judge Western District of Wisconsin, *sustaining the validity of the Potter law*, and the right in general of the Legislature to control the railroads of our State.

In conclusion, let me repeat what I said in the beginning. My purpose has been to show you, and to show these insurgent companies, what may possibly result from the course they are pursuing; hoping that they may thereby be convinced that their true interests lie in a policy which will promote *harmony*, and not *conflict*, with the people of Wisconsin; and hoping that a knowledge of the disadvantages under which they must labor when they set up the interest of one class against the interest of all, and rear the banner of a few against the unfurled flag of sovereignty may moderate their folly; or, in other words, hoping that in their case the law may prove a schoolmaster to lead them to grace, by inspiring in them a desire to conciliate rather than exasperate the people.

III.

I come now to consider the last topic of my subject: that is, conceding the power of the Legislature to control the management of our railroads, *is it just or wise to do so?* And I shall maintain that it is both just and wise; and that a proper legislative control would benefit the companies by rescuing them from the popular disfavor into which they have fallen

The Prophesies of Isaiah, in which are recorded in advance "the successive footfalls of an expiring nationality," are no truer than the language of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, before quoted, in regard to railroads, wherein they say that railroads, "if placed aloof from such [legislative] control, would *inevitably become suspected of partiality, and odious to the people.*"

The railroads of our State having, thus far, been exempt from such control, have "become suspected of partiality," and in a sense have "become odious to the people." No railroad company can prosper under such circumstances. In this country nothing can exist which is not supported by public opinion. The true policy of railroad companies is to regain what they have lost—public confidence. How can this be so certainly achieved as by submitting to legislative control? Our people are accustomed to submit to the laws, and have been educated to believe, and, indeed, it is their habit to believe, that what the law provides is right. Therefore, as soon as these companies are regulated by law, they will cease to be suspected of partiality, cease to be odious to the people. And there is not the slightest doubt that when they submit themselves to the law, and furl their insurrectionary banner, the Legislature will deal not only justly, but generously by them.

The people are not insensible of the benefits conferred upon the public by the investment of capital in railroads. They know and fully appreciate how greatly they are debtor to these institutions. In the beautiful and eloquent language of Mr. Byron Paine, in his dissenting opinion in the case of Whiting vs. Fond du Lac County, (25 Wisconsin Reports, 219,) Mr. Paine, whose brilliant abilities were the pride and whose untimely death, in the midst of his usefulness and at the height of his powers, was the grief of our whole people:

"Railroads are the great public highways of the world, along which its gigantic currents of trade and travel continually pour—highways compared with which the most magnificent highways of antiquity dwindle into insignificance. They are the most marvelous invention of modern times. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, reward the labor and promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country, than any other and perhaps all other mere physical causes combined. There is probably not a man, woman, or child whose interest and comfort has not in some degree been subserved by them. They bring to our doors the productions of the earth. They enable us to anticipate and protract the seasons. They enable the inhabitants of each clime to enjoy the pleasures and luxuries of all. They scatter the productions of the press and of literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish, or aspiration of the human heart which they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick and wounded, and enable the absent friend to be present at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of Eastern imagination, which pictured the geni as transporting inhabited places through the air. They take a train of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and with marvellous swiftness deposit it on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport the army and supplies of the Government with the greatest celerity, and carry forward, as it were, on the wings of the wind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle."

A more eloquent paragraph, one more replete with beauty and truth, cannot be found within the lids of any law book. And its chief beauty is its truth, and the people reflecting upon the good offices performed by these corporations, their necessity to the development of our national resources, their ministrations to the sorrows and agonies of human life, the relief they have afforded to the dying patriot on the field of national glory, and the comforts they daily bring to our households—and shocked, too, just now, by the wayward and unreasonable disposition manifested by them, may bemoan their conduct as David did the rebellion of Absalom. And the people would hail with joy the first evidence of a disposition on their part to return to the parental protection and control of the State, and would deal not only justly, but generously by them. There is no desire on the part of any one to injure or oppress capitalists who have invested in our railroads. If the details of the Potter law need changing, the Legislature will be ready to amend it so as to do ample justice to all. It would be remarkable, indeed, if the first act passed upon so important and complicated a subject did not contain some provisions which could be improved by experience. The power of the Legislature to control railroads must never be abandoned by the people. The principle once established and conceded by all, then the details of such legislation should be so arranged, and will be, as to do complete justice both to the companies and to the people.

A FRENCH MURDER.

THE BABY-FARMERS OF EURE-ET-LOIR—A MOTHER KILLED BY HER SON AND DAUGHTER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes under date of August 27: Every murder is shocking, and more or less brutal. But all murders are not foul and unnatural. To-day's *Gazette des Tribunaux* gives a report of one appallingly unnatural, and to the lowest degree foul. The theatre of this crime was the hamlet of Favrolles, in the Eure-et-Loir. This department is a rural one, which does not prevent it from being ill-noted at the Ministry of Justice. Vice there does not show itself in lax manners. Nor are the Eure-et-Loirillons addicted to violence. Cut-throats and cut-purses are seldom heard of in their dull villages. If snug investments were a guarantee of morality, the judges of their Assize Court should be presented with white gloves every time they sit on the bench. People able to take care of themselves need not fear to be maltreated or robbed among the Eure-et-Loirillons. The wolf, in short, is not forced by hunger to break through stone walls. But his wolfishness is not eliminated by relative prosperity. It is only reduced from a patent to a latent state, and springs up whenever temptation arises. Criminal propensities in the Eure-et-Loir assert themselves chiefly on the defenseless. The staple trade of the female population of this department, which is rich in pasture and corn-fields, is baby-farming. It was an Eure-et-Loir Mayor who said before a Select Committee, "Our cemeteries are paved with little Parisians. Whenever a death-bell tolls in one of our hamlets, if you ask a villager for whom it is being tolled, he will probably say, 'Only for a nurseling who has just kicked the bucket!'" *(Pour un nourrisson qui vient de crever.)* Nurses abound in this department, whose business it is not to bring up the children entrusted to them. These women's clothes presses burst with mourning garments. Black gowns and shawls are given them by presumably afflicted parents, when they send up to them in Paris the burial certificates of departed infants. Dr. Bertillon, in his demographic work on France, writes hard things about those "angel-makers." You will now understand why, though economic, tranquil, and exempt from flaunting vice, the Eure-et-Loir is an ill-famed department. The accused parties in the murder case reported in the law journals of to-day were a peasant named Albin Plais, and his sister Anna, aged respectively twenty-two and twenty. They were tried on the charge of strangling their mother, the widow Plais, an ex-baby farmer, and the owner in fee of a cottage and a fertile piece of ground at Favrolles. The mother and daughter cultivated the property, and Albin worked with a neighboring farmer. The widow was thrifty, reputed to have saved a good lump of money, but was not esteemed in the commune, though it would appear the moral standard there is not high. Her cottage contained three rooms. One was used as a store-room and dairy, the other as a common room, and the third as a bed-room. There were two beds in this chamber. One was occupied by the widow and her nurslings when she took in infants to be brought up by hand, and the other by Albin and Anna. They had slept together as children, and when they grew up their mother, who was ambitious of giving her daughter a good dower, did not like to spend money on a third bed. "*Que voulez-vous?*" asked a witness, "she was a good mother, and thought of the future of her daughter. She worked late and early to secure her a rich match. Besides, were not Albin and Anna brother and sister?" While widow Plais was hoarding the dower, Albin came to the conclusion that it was high time for the old woman (she was forty-nine) to take herself out of the way. Anna was charged with having shared his views. Here is what the *Acte d'Accusation* says: "On June 9, toward 1 o'clock in the morning, Albin Plais went to fetch two women, named Adelmar and Sadorge, to lay out his mother, who, he told them, had just died. They were surprised at his haste to summon them. Their astonishment was heightened when they went to wrap the defunct in the winding-sheet. Anna threw herself on the corpse of her mother, crying out that the night-clothes must not be stirred, and that above all things a finger must not be laid on the handkerchief which was round the dead woman's neck. When the Doctor of the Mayoralty came to sign the order for interment he at once perceived marks of strangulation. Contusions on the upper part of the arms, shoulders, and clavicle showed him that violence had been practised. Questioning the children of the widow Plais, they at first told him that their mother had been for some time possessed with a suicidal mania. The night of her death she got up out of her bed and called to Albin to come and help her hang herself, and Albin, seeing she was bent on self-destruction, gave her the assistance she desired." Here I should call attention to the wonderful belief which cunning, suspicious French peasants have in the credulity of every one else. I have often been amazed at the extent to which this belief is pushed by villagers and country girls coming as servants to Paris.

The *Acte d' Accusation* further states: "They (the children) had long conceived the project of killing the widow Plais, to enjoy more quickly than they would in the natural order of things her little fortune. On June 3 she fell ill, and called for a doctor. In the evening Albin pounded a packet of lucifer matches in half a pint of brandy. Next morning, when the liquor was saturated with phosphorous, he took it to his mother and said, 'Here is the physic the doctor ordered you.' He left it at her bedside, and directed his sister, who had seen him prepare the poison, to make the sick woman take it, and then set out, whistling, to work in the meadow. Anna gave half a glass of the potion to her mother. Vomiting and suffocating symptoms followed. In the night the widow had a syncope, and her daughter, thinking her dead, went to fetch two old women for the laying-out. But the apparently defunct woman came to life again and called for a doctor, who was brought. He visited her twice, and deposed that the children concealed her symptoms from him. Albin had slept away for three days. On the 6th he came to pass the night at home. On the 8th, seeing that the poison did not work, he said he must have recourse to a surer method, and on the spot set about preparing a cord with a running knot, which he hid away in a corner until the moment came which he judged favorable for the success of his enterprise. When the church clock struck 11 the brother and sister got out of bed. The former took the halter, and, on tip-toe, approached his mother, who, fatigued with the poisons and the vomitings, had fallen into a deep sleep. He then slipped the loop round her neck and jerked her with the cord toward him. His sister, in confessing, said that he dragged the mother with the force of a horse. The wretched woman was jerked out of bed and pulled with the halter across the room to the hearth, where Albin, kneeling on her chest, tightened with all his strength the slip-knot. Anna, according to her own account, stood looking on. It was a bright night. The window-shutters were not closed, and the moonbeams fell upon the murderer and murdered. When the death-struggle was over the girl Plais went to her mother's side, lifted an arm and let it fall to see if it fell dead upon the floor. Finding that life was extinct, the brother and sister set about concealing the crime. They placed the corpse on the bed, undid the halter, and tied a handkerchief round the neck to hide the marks of the cord. This done, Albin relieved his burdened breast by a horrible blasphemy—the *Acte d'Accusation* does not say what it was exactly—he and Anna agreeing that to hide the traces of strangulation they ought to get through the laying out before day broke."

Before the Judges Albin made a full confession, but Anna throughout declared she took no part in the murder. The brother charged her with having instigated him. When asked why she stood by a passive spectator at her mother's death struggle, which lasted twenty minutes, she defended herself on the ground that the door was locked, that Albin had the house key in his pocket, and that she was afraid if she went to the window to give the alarm he would strangle her too.

The jury returned a verdict against Albin of guilty, with extenuating circumstances. He was accordingly sentenced to hard labor for life. The guilt of Anna not being established to the satisfaction of the jury, she was acquitted.

HELD IN $2,000 BAIL.

John Hauser was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglary. The complainant, Mrs. Catharine Shannon, of No. 209 East Fifth street, stated that on Tuesday evening she met the prisoner and another man on the stairs of her house having several bundles in their possession. On questioning them as to their business, Mrs. Shannon was knocked down, but recovered herself and had one of her assailants arrested.

THE BUSINESS OF POLITICS.

"HONEST" JOHN KELLY'S LIFE REVIEWED.

HOW SOME POOR MEN GROW RICH HURRIEDLY—BILLS THAT TAX-PAYERS WILL SCAN WITH INTEREST.

The "thunderbolt" which Mayor Havemeyer is preparing to discharge against Mr. John Kelly appears to be an arraignment of that individual's official acts as Sheriff, more particularly in reference to his charges for removing prisoners. All the facts in the case will be found below. After the Tammany Ring had been crushed by the reform up-rising in 1871, the Tammany Hall organization, the potent machine by which the Ring maintained its power, was regarded by honest people as something to be avoided. It was sadly in need of a leader, and John Kelly and John Morrissey stepped to the front to direct its concerns. Trained in the school of New-York local politics, the two "Johns" knew that the organization which lay battered and beaten in the dust might be raised and made to have a sufficiently controlling influence in the City to repay them for their touble. They found but little opposition, for the few men of good character in the organization were loath to appear too prominently in its councils. Finding that a large part of the unthinking mass of voters were willing to follow in the train of the Tammany Society and its tender, the Tammany General Committee, under the lead of Kelly and Morrissey, Messrs. Tilden, Hewitt, Augustus Schell, Chanler, and, later, Henry L. Clinton, Wm. H. Wickham, and others, for political self-aggrandizement, gave the organization their countenance by an appearance at its meetings. Kelly and Morrissey, however, never relinquished their leadership, and now control, not only the destinies of the Democratic Party in the City, but also in the State. Considering the number of Democratic voters in the State, and especially in this City, and the influence of the party on the general welfare, it is a matter of important interest for the public to be thoroughly intimate with the antecedents and character of its present leaders. Everybody knows John Morrissey, and those who read are conversant with his disreputable pugilistic and gambling record, and with all that is necessary to know to form a judgment adverse to his claims for the favorable opinion of the public. Of John Kelly less is generally known. The professed champion of reform and apostle of "regeneration" in Tammany Hall, he has surrounded himself with a glamour of honesty and political integrity. The fact that he has made a fortune in politics is widely known; but, as his friends argue with some show of justice, this is not to his detriment. He should be honest enough to acknowledge the fact, however, and not fly into a passion when it is asserted in his presence, as he did at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in 1872. At that meeting Hon. Thomas J. Creamer stated, in some remarks, that Kelly had made his money by the office of Sheriff. The latter, in an ungovernable rage, rushed at Mr. Creamer with doubled fists; but before "striking from the shoulder" he thought better of it, and resumed his seat, amid the laughter of the committee.

John Kelly, who is about fifty-five years of age, was born in this City of poor parents, and passed his early life in the Fourteenth Ward. His education was neglected in his youth, and, like his friend Morrissey, his principal achievements were in the muscular line, though he never entered the prize ring. He followed the trade of grate-setter until the politicians of his district, the roughest in the City, took hold of him as an available man and ran him as a candidate for Alderman, to which office he was elected in 1853. He served as Alderman during 1854 and 1855, and though he failed to distinguish himself in that position—being denominated in political slang a "bench-warmer," that is, a man who keeps his seat and says nothing in public assemblies—he was selected by political wire-pullers of the Fourth Congressional District, then comprising the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, as a candidate for Congress. This district was then represented by Michael Walsh, a young man of great natural talents, but whose associations were mainly of a low character, and who was regarded at Washington as the representative of the rowdy element of New-York City. "Mike Walsh," as he was universally known, confident of his popularity, defied the Democratic party leaders and "kicked in the traces." He avowed himself the leader of the "Subterraneans," published and edited a small political paper called the *Subterranean*, and endeavored to create a following of his own, independent of all parties. For this reason John Kelly was selected as a candidate by the insulted "wire-pullers" to run against him, John's chief recommendation being his popularity among the "roughs" and the Irish voters of the district.

Kelly was elected over Walsh and other opponents in November, 1854, by the following vote:

Walsh	3,050
Kelly	3,068
Sandford E. Macomber	824
John W. Brice	626
James Kelly	1
Scattering	24
Total	7,593
Kelly's majority over Walsh	18

The friends of Walsh were very indignant at the result of the election, and it was freely charged that Kelly was "counted in." The truth of the allegation is strenuously maintained to this day, and it is set forth as the first example in the history of this City of a candidate being fraudulently elected.

While Kelly was in Congress, the Democratic leadres had their memorable fight with Fernando Wood, then Mayor of the City. Kelly sided with Wood, and in the desperate contest which ensued was his principal supporter. Wood was overpowered and ejected from Tammany Hall, and Kelly deserted him, and immediately made terms with the victors, who gave him the nomination for the office of Sheriff, to which he was elected in 1858. Upon his election to the new and, if not as honorable, yet more lucrative place, he resigned his seat in Congress. During his incumbency of the Sheriff's office Kelly formed an acquaintance with James Watson, afterward the notorious County Auditor, which ripened into intimacy. Watson, who was a Canadian by birth, was brought from California as a prisoner under serious charges. While he was in the custody of Kelly friendly relations were established between the two. As soon as Watson's discharge was procured Kelly installed him in a confidential position in his office, and their relations were apparently of the closest character, and continued to be so until Watson's death. On the 1st of January, 1862, Kelly found himself for the first time in eight years a private citizen, but with a great deal more money in his pocket than at the start. He wanted more, however, and his mind was filled with projects for money-making. Some of these projects looked to the acquisition of real estate, and a splendid row of free-stone buildings in Third avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, was built by the successful politician. He was also apparently desirous of having some influence over the officials who were to be in charge of the Finance Department, probably with a view to the certain payment of some claims against the City, and as a Controller was to be elected that year, he interested himself to find a proper candidate for the office. The man of his choice was Richard B. Connolly. "Slippery Dick" and Kelly patrolled the City together night and day, omitting no effort, and ready for any bargain to secure the coveted prize. Matthew T. Brennan was nominated in spite of every effort, and all that Kelly could obtain was the appointment of his friend Watson as County Auditor. The Ring, as it was afterward proved, found Watson to be everything that could be desired, and were no doubt grateful to Kelly for introducing a man of such peculiarly useful abilities. As Horatio Seymour had been elected in 1862, it was believed that new Police Commissioners would be appointed, and Kelly, it was well known, was willing to be one of them, and there is no doubt that if a change had been made then, he would have been appointed. But the great draft riots occurred, and the Democratic Governor had his hands full in the effort to keep his unruly followers in this City in order. Kelly, it was believed, would have been of great assistance to the Governor in the emergency, but Kelly did not come forward, but contentedly rested at Rockaway, and left the Governor to work his own way. When new Police Commissioners were appointed, the Governor did not see fit to select Kelly. As Tammany Hall did not show him the consideration he thought he was entitled to, Kelly led a portion of the Irish vote over to the Germans, and Tammany was badly beaten by the triumphant election of C. Godfrey Gunther as Mayor. To secure harmony and strengthen the party, "Boss" Tweed, and Watson, opposed by Sweeny, urged the renomination of Kelly for Sheriff. He was nominated and elected to his old place in 1864, and was a faithful adherent of the Tammany Hall organization during his new term of office as Sheriff. While in full accord with Tammany Hall he urged the nomination for Controller of his old friend Connolly, and it is believed that the nomination was secured mainly by the influence he then wielded over the Tammany leaders. On the 1st of January, 1868, Kelly, much enriched, was once more a private citizen. He again quarreled with the Tammany management, and raised the banner of revolt. A Mayor was to be elected, and the Democracy opposed to Tammany Hall offered him a nomination for the office. He signified his willingness to run as a candidate, and was nominated. He appeared before the nominating convention at Masonic Hall, and made a speech accepting the nomination. A. Oakey Hall was afterward chosen as a candidate for Mayor by the Ring, and Kelly unaccountably, and much to the disappointment of his new-made friends, withdrew from the field a few days before the election, when it was too late to substitute another in his place.

If you cannot wield as much power within the Tammany Hall organization as you desire, and would have it fear you, and be willing to compromise with you, oppose it as strongly as you can. This is a principle which shrewd local politicians have practiced for years to their great personal advantage. A multitude of examples might be cited of well-known Democratic politicians who have revolted against the regular organization and have kept alive organizations of their own, which have threatened, or have actually drawn off "workers" and voters from the main body. The influence of Ex-Police Justice Ledwith, working against Tammany, was feared by its leaders, and he was bought up by the nomination for Supreme Court Judge. In like manner Wm. H. Wickham, as a leading man in the Apollo Hall Party, was regarded as a dangerous enemy, and he was courted by the Tammany leaders and the promise of a nomination to some important office has won him over to the regular party. In the days of the Ring, money was lavished, sinecure offices created by hundreds, and official patronage distributed on all sides to people who manifested a spirit of opposition to the rule of the Tammany leaders, to induce them to be quiet and subservient. No local politician of the last twenty years has so well estimated the worth of this system of tactics as John Kelly. It will be seen by the sketch given of his political career that in the several times he rebelled against the party management he was handsomely rewarded for his surrender. During his struggles in the political field his associates and benefactors at different times have been Fernando Wood, James Watson, William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, and John Morrissey, and yet it is claimed that he is a Reform Democrat.

Underlying all the struggles in the Democratic Party of this City has been a rivalry between John Kelly, Michael Connolly, Matthew T. Brennan, and James O'Brien, each of whom claims to be the leader of the Irish Democrats. Kelly and Brennan, by their actual and self-professed influence over that warm-hearted and often too blindly confiding portion of our population, have managed to secure to themselves political preferment and pecuniary gain far beyond their deserts.

Kelly is known to be the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate. He is popularly believed to be a millionaire, but it is impossible to verify this last statement in the absence of trustworthy information. That he is very rich is as undeniable as that his wealth is the result of his abandonment of the trade of grate-setter and embarkation in the trade of politics.

Both of his terms of office as Sheriff were pecuniary successes. The revenues of the Sheriff's office in this County from civil actions in the various courts, out of which grow the serving of processes, orders of arrest, the summoning of witnesses, the levying of executions for the satisfaction of judgments, &c., are very large every year, and some years enormous. The Sheriff's portion of the revenue is only known to those who have filled the office, but it is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $40,000 per annum. In addition to the fees received from lawyers and their clients, the Sheriff, although he has a large, well-appointed, and well-heated office placed at his disposal for the transaction of business by the County free of cost, is allowed by law to collect from the County, quarterly, considerable sums of money for services set forth in the bills of Kelly annexed. Deputy Controller Earle holds that the Sheriff's charges for services referred to have been for many years exorbitant, in view of the opportunities afforded that official by the County for money-making. The charges for two items in the bills have been increased since Kelly's first term. The charge for conveying convicts to prisons other than the State Prison when James C. Willet, who preceded Kelly, was Sheriff, when Kelly himself served in 1859, 1861, and 1862, and when James Lynch served from 1863 to 1865, was seventy-five cents per head; and the charge for summoning petit jurors was thirty cents per head. Kelly raised the prices during the latter part of his second term of office to $1 75 per head for carrying convicts to prison, and thirty-five cents per head for summoning petit jurors. The prices thus established have remained the same ever since.

From twelve receipted bills filed in the Controller's office, and which, as far as could be ascertained, covered the entire amount of money paid by Controllers Haws and Brennan to Kelly for his services to the County during 1859, 1860, and 1861, it appears that he received the sum of $70,757 79. From twelve receipted bills filed in the same office, and which are hereunto annexed, it appears that he received from the City Treasury for similar services for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 the sum of $66,463 32. That he received several thousand dollars more during his first term, despite the lower prices for conveying convicts to prison and summoning jurors, is accounted for by the fact that he had more work to do for the County than during his second term.

Below are the twelve bills of Sheriff Kelly, paid during his second term of office. It will be seen that the price for summoning petit jurors was raised during the first quarter of 1867 from thirty cents to thirty-five cents, and the charge for carrying prisoners raised by Kelly when he entered into office for the second term to $1 50 was again advanced to $1 75 during the second quarter of 1867:

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1865.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1865.

The City and County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1865.		
Jan.	..—For panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	$10 00
	For 750 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	225 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court	45 00
	For 1,178 Petit Jurors for extra court	353 00
Feb.	..—For panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For extra panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For 1,150 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	345 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court	45 00
	For 1,024 Petit Jurors for extra court	307 20
March	..—For panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For panel of Grand Jurors for Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For 100 Petit Jurors for Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
	For 1,178 Petit Jurors for extra court, at 30 cents	353 40
March 31	—For drawing 50 panels of Jurors for quarter ending this date	50 00
	For proclamation of Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	For summoning constables of Court of Oyer and Terminer	5 00
	For serving notices of special election on 12 Supervisors and the Board of Supervisors	13 00
	For serving notices of same on 6 newspapers	6 00
	For making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending this date—566 at 50 cents	283 00
	For making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Police Courts for quarter ending this date—1,748 at 12½ cents	218 00
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for quarter ending this date—1,086 at $1 50	1,629 00
	Cash paid Flora Foster for board of prisoners under sentence of death:	
	Roger Lamb, to April 1	8 00
	Bernard Friery, to April 1	36 00
	Frank Ferris, to April 1	29 00
	Charles Walters, to April 1	39 00
	Total	$4,195 35

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr., for official services as Sheriff City and County of New-York for the quarter ending June 30, 1865, as per annexed bill:

1865.		
April	..—For panel Grand Jurors for General Sessions	$10 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
	For 1,536 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, extra, 30 cents	460 80
March	..—For panel Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For extra Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For 300 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
	For 1,836 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	550 80
June	..—For panel Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 991 Petit Jurors, extra, for Marine Court, at 30 cents	297 30
June 30	—Drawing fifty panels of jurors for quarter ending this date	58 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Courts General and Special Sessions for quarter ending this date 795, at 50 cents	397 50
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Police Courts for quarter ending this date—2,257, at 12½c cents	282 12
	Conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for quarter ending this date, 1,152, at $1 50	1,728 00
	Cash paid Flora Foster for board of prisoners under sentence of death, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	364 00
	Paid Samuel Atkinson for erecting scaffold for execution of Chas. H. Walters	61 67
	Paid sundry expenses in Walters' case	147 02
	Total	$4,792 21

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

The County of New-York to Jno. Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1865.		
July	..—For panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	$10 00
	For 300 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
Aug.	..—Panel of Grand Jurors for Court of General Sessions, at 30 cents	10 00
	Extra Grand Jurors for Court of General Sessions, at 30 cents	10 00
	225 Petit Jurors for Court of General Sessions, at 30 cents	62 50
	150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
Sept.	..—Panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	Extra Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	Extra Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	250 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	350 Petit Jurors, Marine Court	105 00
	100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	30 00
	720 extra Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	216 00
Sept. 30	—Drawing 23 panels of Jurors for quarter ending this date	23 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending this date—116, at 30 cents	581 50
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Police Courts for quarter ending this date—3,545, at 12½ cents	443 12
	Conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for quarter ending this date—1,299, at $1 50	1,948 50
	Cash paid Flora Foster for board of prisoners under sentence of death from July 1, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1865	291 62
	Printing notices of election	6 00
	Serving notices of election on 12 Supervisors and the Board of Supervisors	13 00
	Serving notices of election on 15 newspapers	15 00
	Total	$4,010 24

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1865.		
Oct.	..—For panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	$10 00
	For extra Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For 600 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	180 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
	For 1,424 Petit Jurors, (extra,) for Marine Court, at 30 cents	427 20
Nov.	..—Panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	Panel Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	Panel 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	Panel 250 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	Panel 274 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	82 20
	Panel 1,557 Petit Jurors, (extra,) Marine Court, at 30 cents	467 10
Dec.	..—Panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	Panel extra Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	Panel 150 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	45 00
	Panel 150 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
	Panel 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	Panel 1,291 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	387 30
Dec. 31	—Drawing 61 panels of jurors for quarter ending this date	61 00
	Proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	Summoning constables	8 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for the Court of General and Special Sessions, for the quarter ending this date—937, at 50 cents	468 50
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Police Courts, for quarter ending this date—3,260, at 12½ cents	407 50
	Conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, for quarter ending this date—1,710, at $1 50	2,565 00
	Cash paid Flora Foster for board of prisoners under sentence of death, from Oct. 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865	352 00
	Total	$5 740 65

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1866.

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1866.		
Jan.	..—To panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	$10 00
	To panel of Grand Jurors for Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	To 100 Petit Jurors for Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	To 150 Petit Jurors for General Sessions	45 00
	To 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court	45 00
	To 1,124 Petit Jurors for Marine Court (extra)	337 00
Feb.	..—To panel Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	To 300 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, 30 cents	90 00
	To 300 Petit Jurors for Oyer and Terminer, 30 cents	90 00
	To 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, 30 cents	45 00
	To 1,324 Petit Jurors (extra,) 30 cents	397 20
March	..—To panel Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	To 250 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	To 250 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	To 1,653 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	495 90
March 31	—Drawing 56 panels of jurors for quarter ending this date	56 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions for quarter ending this date—972, at 50 cents	486 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Police Courts for quarter ending this date—2,820, at 12½ cents	352 50
	Conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for the quarter ending this date,—1,546, at $1 50	2,319 00
	Cash paid Flora Foster for board of prisoners under sentence of death from Jan. 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866	438 00
	Total	$5,410 80

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1866.		
April	..—For panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	$10 00
	For extra Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For extra Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	For 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 1,636 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	490 80
May	..—For panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 400 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	120 00
	For 1,732 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	519 60
June	..—For panel Grand Jurors, for General Sessions	10 00
	For 300 Petit Jurors, for General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 1,241 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	372 30
June 30	—Drawing 72 panels of jurors for quarter ending this date	72 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions for quarter ending this date—874, at 50 cents	437 00
	Making reports of convictions to the Secretary of State for Police Courts for quarter ending this date—3,814, at 12½ cents	476 75
	To conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, for the quarter ending this date—1,709, at $1 50	2,653 50
	To serving attachment on special jury of Common Pleas	25 00
	Cash paid Flora Foster for board of prisoners under sentence of death from April 1 to June 30, 1866	401 00
April	..—For proclamation of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	Summoning constables to attend same	5 00
	Total	$6,152 80

COUNTY BILL FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1866.

The City and County of New-York, To John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1866.		
July	..—For panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	$10 00
	For extra Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For 225 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	67 50
Aug.	..—For panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For extra Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For 150 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	45 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
Sept.	..—For panel of Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For extra panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
	For 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	For 616 Petit Jurors, extra	184 80
Sept. 30	—For drawing 23 panels of jurors at $1	$23 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866—946, at 50 cents	473 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866—3,977, at 12½ cents	497 12
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866—1,854, at $1 50	2,781 00
	For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866	252 37
	For cash paid William Atkinson for building scaffold for execution of Bernard Friery	115 71
	For cash paid William Atkinson for making new gallows	87 11
	For official services, attending court, &c., and at the execution of Bernard Friery	250 00
	For official services of 22 deputies, attendance at court, and assisting at execution of Bernard Friery, three days each, $5	330 00
	For official services of four deputies, watching Bernard Friery for twelve days and nights, at $3	144 00
	For cash paid sundry expenses at same	88 00
	For summoning jurors to witness the execution of sentence on Bernard Friery	10 00
	For making certificate of execution and two copies of same	25 00
	For proclamation Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	For summoning constables to attend same	10 00
	For printing general election notice	6 00
	For serving election notice on 11 Supervisors and the Board of Supervisors, at $1	12 00
	For serving copies on fifteen newspapers, at $1	15 00
	Total	$5,761 46

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1866.		
Oct.	..—For summoning a panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	$10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	75 00
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For summoning 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	For summoning 1,792 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	537 60
Nov.	..—For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	90 00
	For summoning 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For summoning 1,932 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	579 60
Dec.	..—For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 225 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 30 cents	67 50
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 30 cents	75 00
	For summoning 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	30 00
	For summoning 1,632 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 30 cents	67 50
	For drawing 72 panels of Jurors for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, at $1	72 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866—850, at 50 cents	425 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866—2,994, at 12½ cents	374 25
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866—1,479, at $1 50	2,218 50
	For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866	155 00
	For cash paid Wm. Atkinson for building scaffold for execution of Frank Ferris, &c.	171 84
	For official services, attendance at the execution of Frank Ferris, &c.	200 00
	For official services of twenty-two deputies assisting at the execution of Frank Ferris, at $5	110 00
	For cash paid, sundry expenses for and at the same	86 00
	For official services of three deputies watching Frank Ferris for twelve days and nights, at $3	108 00
	For summoning jurors to witness the execution of sentence on Ferris	10 00
	For proclamation Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	For summoning constables to attend same	10 00
	Total	$6,194 74

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

The County of New-York, to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.		
Jan.	..—For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	$10 00
	For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For summoning 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	35 00
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	87 50
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	105 00
	For summoning 1,357 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 35 cents	474 95
Feb.	..—For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	105 00
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	105 00
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 1,757 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 35 cents	614 95
March	..—For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	614 95
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 1,807 Petit Jurors, (extra,) at 35 cents	632 45
	For drawing 72 panels of jurors for quarter ending March 30, 1867, at $1	72 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending March 30, 1867—895, at 50 cents	447 50
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending March 30, 1867—3,702, at 12½ cents	462 75
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, for the quarter ending March 30, 1867—1,365, at $1 50	2,047 50
	For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death for quarter ending March 30, 1867	183 00
	For cash paid Albany *Evening Journal* and New-York *Evening Express* for publishing certificates of execution of sentences on Friery and Ferris	20 26
	For cash paid William Atkinson for building scaffold for execution of George Wagner	177 49
	For attendance in court, &c., and official services at the execution of George Wagner	250 00
	For official services of twenty-two deputies assisting at the same, at $5	110 00
	For official services of two deputies watching George Wagner prior to execution, seven nights, at $3	42 00
	For cash paid sundry expenses incidental to and at the same	150 50
	For summoning jury to witness the execution of sentence on George Wagner	10 00
	For making certificate of execution of sentence and two copies of same	25 00
	For proclamation of Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	For summoning constables to attend same	10 00
	Total	$6,467 70

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.		
April	..—For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, General Sessions	$10 00
	For summoning panel of Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For summoning 100 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	35 00
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	87 50
	For summoning 500 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	175 00
	For summoning 2,006 Petit Jurors, extra, at 35 cents	782 00
May	..—For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	105 00
	For summoning 450 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	157 50
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	87 50
	For summoning 1,936 Petit Jurors, extra, at 35 cents	677 00
June	..—For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 500 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	175 00
	For summoning 100 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	35 00
	For summoning 1,664 Petit Jurors, extra, at 35 cents	582 40
	For drawing seventy-seven panels of jurors, at $1	77 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending June 30, 1867—891, at 50 cents	445 50
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending June 30, 1867—4,290, at 12½ cents	536 25
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1867—1,601, at $1 75	2,802 25
	For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death, for quarter ending June 30, 1867	171 00
	For cash paid for publishing proclamation Oyer and Terminer December Term, 1866, and February and May Terms, 1867	43 15
	For cash paid disbursements for Jeremiah O'Brien, under sentence of death	5 00
	Total	$6,959 75

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.		
July	..—For summoning panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	$10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 24 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 35 cents	8 40
	For summoning panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 35 cents	52 50
Sept.	..—For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors for General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel of Grand Jurors for Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For summoning 102 Petit Jurors for Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	35 70
	For summoning 402 Petit Jurors for General Sessions, at 35 cents	140 70
	For summoning 253 Petit Jurors for Marine Court, at 35 cents	88 55
	For summoning 619 Petit Jurors extra, at 35 cents	216 65
	For drawing 23 panels of jurors for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867, at $1	23 00
	For making reports to Secretary State of convictions in Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867—808 at 50 cents	404 00
	For making reports to Secretary State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867—5,096 at 12½ cents	637 00
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867, 1,661, at $1 75	2,906 75
	For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867	46 50
	For cash paid William Atkinson for building scaffold for execution of Jeremiah O'Brien	191 07
	For attendance in courts and official services at execution of Jeremiah O'Brien	250 00
	For official services of 24 deputies assisting at the same, at $5	120 00
	For official services of 2 deputies watching Jeremiah O'Brien prior to execution, 20 nights, at $5	200 00
	For cash paid sundry expenses incidental to and at the same	135 00
	For summoning jury to witness the execution of sentence on Jeremiah O'Brien	10 00
	For making certificate of execution of sentence and two copies of same	25 00
	For cash paid Albany *Evening Journal* and New-York *Evening Express*, for publishing certificates of execution of sentence in Wagner and O'Brien	18 50
	For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	For cash paid publishing same	19 40
	For summoning constables to attend same	10 00
	For printing general election notice	6 00
	For serving notices of election on twelve Supervisors and on Board of Supervisors at $1	13 00
	For serving notices of election on fifteen newspapers at $1	15 00
	For printing amended notice of election	6 00
	For serving same on twelve Supervisors and on Board of Supervisors at $1	13 00
	For serving same on fifteen newspapers at $1	15 00
	Total	$5,797 05

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The County of New-York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.		
Oct.	..—For summoning panel Grand Jurors General Sessions	$10 00
	For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 153 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	53 55
	For summoning 300 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	105 00
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 1,324 Petit Jurors, extra, at 35 cents	463 40
Nov.	..—For summoning panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer	10 00
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 150 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	52 50
	For summoning 1,124 Petit Jurors, extra, at 35 cents	393 40
Dec.	..—For summoning panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning extra panel Grand Jurors, General Sessions	10 00
	For summoning 102 Petit Jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	35 70
	For summoning 250 Petit Jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	87 50
	For summoning 186 Petit Jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	65 10
	For summoning 916 Petit Jurors, extra, at 35 cents	320 60
Dec.	..—For drawing 53 panels of jurors for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867, at $1	53 00
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867—725, at 50 cents	362 50
	For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867—3,759, at 12½ cents	469 87
	For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867—1,324, at $1 75	2,317 00
	For proclamation for Court of Oyer and Terminer	4 85
	For cash paid for publication of same	15 60
	For summoning constables to attend same	10 00
	Total	$4,934 57

By an examination of these bills it will be found that the total number of prisoners conveyed to prisons, other than the State Prison by Kelly during his three years of office, was 17,846. At the rate for two years of $1 50 per head, and one year $1 75 per head, the cost to the County for this service was $27,916. The number of Petit Jurors summoned during the year 1867 was 23,683. The cost to the County for the summoning of these jurors was $8,289 05. According to the rates charged by Sheriffs Willet and Lynch, and Kelly himself during his first term, seventy five cents per head was considered sufficient pay for conveying prisoners to the correctional institutions other than the State Prison. At that price the County would only have had to pay $13,384 50 to Kelly. The established price for summoning petit jurors before Kelly raised it, in 1867, was thirty cents. At this price the County would only have had to pay Kelly **$7,104 90** for summoning petit jurors in 1867. Thus it will be seen that Kelly's overcharges, as compared with other Sheriffs' and his own previous official record, amount to the sum of **$15,716 65.** His bills were audited and ordered to be paid by the Board of Supervisors. The bills of the Sheriff are now audited by the Finance Department. If bills like Kelly's were presented now payment would be refused, as Sheriff Conner's bills are in dispute; and Ex-Auditor Earle, in a long report on the subject, maintains that $1 is a most liberal allowance for conveying convicts to the prisons within the City limits. His allowance of $1, it is understood, was made before he discovered that seventy-five cents had been the usual charge before the price was raised by Kelly. Mr. Earle also argues that twenty cents per head is enough for summoning petit jurors, and bases that allowance, made to Sheriff Conner, upon the average rate per head for summoning Grand Jurors, the statute fixing the pay of the Sheriff at $10 per panel, and the average number of the panel being fifty. Sheriff Kelly, in common with other Sheriffs, charged fifty cents each for reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in the Courts of Special and General Sessions. Mr. Earle, on examination, has convinced himself that twenty-five cents per report is ample compensation for the small amount of clerical labor required from the Sheriff in making them. In all the items charged in Sheriff Kelly's bills a margin was left for a handsome or large profit, and in raising the price for conveying prisoners to the County prisons his profits in that instance were over a dollar per head on each man.

An inquiry was made as to how convicts were conveyed to these various prisons. It was ascertained that the Sheriff has a large wagon similar to the "Black Maria" of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This wagon is driven to the City Prison under charge of two Deputy Sheriffs regularly employed for the work. They take a batch of sentenced prisoners each time and drive them up to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, and there put them aboard of the Corporation steam-boat plying between Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. One of the Deputy Sheriffs accompanies the convicts to the institution to which they are sentenced, and after they are safely in the custody of the jailors, the work of the Sheriff and his men is performed. Trustworthy persons can be found who would do all the work performed by the Sheriff of this kind at fifty cents per head for each prisoner, and who would give bonds for the faithful performance of the duty. In Kelly's time it is stated that the "Black Maria" was used for the convevance of prisoners, and but one man was employed to take charge of them in the transit.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 15.

Daniel Henry Chamberlain, who has received, after a long contest, the Republican nomination for Governor of South Carolina, is a native of West Brookfield, in Worcester County. The report that he was a native of Worcester doubtless arose from the circumstance that he lived in that city several years and was a teacher in the high school there before he entered Yale College. He was graduated in 1862, with high honors in scholarship and the highest as a writer and orator. He pursued his law studies at the Cambridge Law School, and there, as everywhere else, achieved a distinguished position by virtue of qualities at once solid and brilliant, not only in the estimation of his fellow-students, but of his instructors. His preparation for work complete, he entered with characteristic energy upon the immediate duty of the hour, applying for and receiving from Gov. Andrew a commission in the Fifth Massachusetts (colored) Cavalry, with which he served until the end of the war, entering Richmond with the victorious Union Army, and subsequently going to Texas with Sheridan. A cultivated scholar, and passionately ambitious of professional success, his disposition and habits of life the farthest possible from the soldier's, he shrank from no hardships or peril the service demanded, and fought as he would plead a cause, with a resolution that involved every energy of his being.

It was one of those accidents men call chance that led him to South Carolina. A classmate in the service of the Christian Commission having been drowned in Charleston harbor, he was solicited by the friends of the deceased to go there to settle up his affairs. By conviction from his youth up a believer in the capacity of the negro to live in freedom, he leased an abandoned plantation and tried the life of a planter. He was elected a member of the convention to form a new constitution, and the Constitution of the State as it is to-day, and it is one of the best, is largely his handiwork. When the Government was organized under it, almost any honor the State had to bestow might have been his for the asking. His chief concern was that the new Government, whose failure the disgusted and disappointed ex-slave-holders were confidently predicting, should succeed and endure. To that end, putting aside the temptations that would have influenced a weaker man, he took the comparatively obscure office of Attorney General, and immediately his powers were put to the test in conflict with the most experienced lawyers of the old régime, who made a deliberate attempt to unsettle the new Government in a question relating to the old debt. The mastery of legal principles, the luminous understanding, and the indomitable spirit he showed, in this tournament of one against many, not only won the cause, but put an end to all like causes. His conduct of causes both in the State and the United States Courts, and in the Supreme Court at Washington, established his reputation in his profession, so that when he went out of office with the Scott Administration a private law practice of the best class employed him constantly. Some of the ablest lawyers of Massachusetts have tried causes with him in the Supreme Court, and have good reason to respect his ability.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.

A SCARCITY OF CORN—PRESENT PRICES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF LAST YEAR—IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE WEST.

The interesting facts published in regard to the alleged "corner" in corn, and the efforts of certain speculators to withhold wheat from the market in order to create an advance in prices, have resulted in numerous inquiries from merchants and distillers in this City for accurate information. A large number of letters have been received, and it is now generally conceded that the crop of corn will not be as large as in former years.

A letter from a prominent dealer in Burlington, Iowa, dated Sept. 6, in reply to a communication from friends here asking information relative to the corn crop in that section, says: "You may rest assured that there is no 'corner' in corn, but an absolute scarcity. It is not very often that I cry out "short crop;" I know the habits of famers too well. This time, however, I must give it up. I was in Peoria last week, Saturday and Sunday, and was told that the elevators do not contain more than 55,000 bushels. The distillers use 6,000 bushels daily. Taken together with outside Eastern orders, the stock will not last long there as very little is going in. Prices are kept within one cent of Chicago, and freights from local interior points are very low in order to attract shipments from the West—for instance, only seven cents per hundred from here, 114 miles. I live in one of the best corn-producing sections of the United States, and, with a view to shape my business for this Winter and Spring, went over this State and Illinois, and am obliged to confess it is scarce. I mean new corn as well as old. I could not, within 100 miles of this place, look up 45,000 bushels to run me until Nov. 1. It is not in any one's hands. The long season of high prices cleaned it out. Notice that the new crop of rye starts in at fifty cents, and in six weeks runs up to seventy cents, while wheat, in the same time, falls from $1 to sixty-five and seventy cents. The long and severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska, and Southwestern Missouri, together with the grasshopper plague, has sent so many cattle and hogs into Iowa and Illinois for feeding, and the new crop is so badly impaired by this early feeding, that farmers are alarmed at the prospect ahead. I know that within a radius of 200 miles stock producers are scouring the country to secure Winter feed, offering $20 to $30 per acre for the new crop in October, and take it in the field. This is going to make new corn open in first hands at not less than fifty cents per bushel. In this State, near the Missouri River, new corn is being sold, for feeding, at sixty cents. Old corn, what can be got, is being shipped from the interior parts of this State to Kansas City, Leavenworth City, Nebraska City, and Lincoln, where it is worth from seventy, seventy-three to seventy-five cents per bushel. These three States have become large consumers, instead of, as heretofore, large producers. I found some large stock-feeders arranging to ship their cattle by railroad to Colorado, and Winter them in valleys on grass in the southern part of the Territory. Now this is something out of the usual line. In all the places I have mentioned in the three Western States corn was a drug last Winter at twelve and a half to fifteen cents, and thousands of bushels were used for firewood. The same localities are now importing corn at a cost of seventy to seventy-five cents. The late rains will give us good grass-feed until the last of October. Take the strip of country about 125 miles wide, running west 530 miles from the east line of Illinois, and the crop of corn is very fair. Through the section of country commencing at Peoria, and running west to Chariton, in this State, and the crop never was better. The State of Indiana may have a small surplus for export. Ohio none. From my standpoint, I cannot see where there is any cheap highwines to come from this season."

A CALL UPON A. H. STEPHENS.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, one of the most consistent Democratic papers in Georgia, in a recent issue asks: "Would it not be well for Hon. A. H. Stephens to address the people of this district, at his earliest possible convenience, on the topics of the day? These are ominous times, and it may be that Mr. Stephens could exert a powerful influence, North as well as South, by uttering the thought that is in him. If it be true that *we are in a situation as perilous as that of* 1860-61, wise words from such a man as Mr. Stephens would be eminently opportune and conducive of incalculable benefit. We know of no better place than Augusta for the deliverance of his views, and an invitation to that effect is now in order."

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. William M. Randall has announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, in opposition to James B. Reilly, the regular party nominee, and a number of Democrats, heretofore influential in Schuylkill County, have publicly announced their intention to support him. The letter says: "The so-called Democratic Congressional nomination was secured by means repugnant to every right-thinking citizen. It was a fraud upon the party, a violation of its usages, and a reproach upon public decency. Delegates were induced by fraudulent representation or forced to vote against their instructions, the wish of their constituents, and the well-known and established principles of their party, by threats of violence from both outside and inside of the convention, or they were marshaled through the agency of secret organizations, to which the great majority of Democrats in this district do not and could not belong." And Mr. Randall, in his published address, says: "James B. Reilly claims to represent the religion and nationality of the Irish Democrat. He certainly is the head of one at least, and also a member of other societies to which the great majority of the Irish voters belong. His campaign was exclusively confined to sections inhabited by these people, and among the secret societies of which he is either a member or head. If common report be true, he appealed exclusively to both the religious and national prejudices of the Irish for support. He was successful, as might well be expected, solely from his position among them and the character of the delegates with whom he had to deal in the convention. No single Democratic principle was represented in his campaign, but, upon the contrary, he violated the traditions of the party from its very foundation, and his nomination reflected no principle of the party, but was the result of organized fanatical combinations attended with noisy and threatening demonstrations—scenes that brought discredit upon the Democratic Party and the blush of shame to the cheek of every lover of good order and decency in public assemblies."

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Le Follet says: The great heat of the last few days has quite confirmed the vogue for the charming costumes of toile, batiste, and similar materials, so very pleasant to wear and attractive to the eye. Simple as these materials are originally, they are made into more or less elegant toilets by the great variety of trimmings and façons, for which their very simplicity leaves ample scope. The most novel, and, at the same time, prettiest way of ornamenting these costumes, is with plaitings of the same, under which are placed narrow plaitings of muslin, edged with Valenciennes; the latter hang below the plissés of the material, and give a very light and finished effect. Some of these dresses have flounces of a different color to the skirt, or a different shade. In a few cases these are made of silk, the sleeves should also be made of silk, and a part of the back of the bodice; also the revers, or ornament at the throat.

The "Cholet" toiles, which are striped in a variety of charming colors, are easily arranged into very pretty costumes. The back of the bodice is cut with a seam on the biais, so as to allow of the stripes meeting in a point, the front the same. This is excessively becoming to the figure. These dresses are made with tunics and bodice à basque, or polonaise of the same.

The toilettes of mixed fabrics, such as silk and wool, cotton and wool, with their endless nomenclature, are more charming and more eagerly sought for than ever. For sea-side and country dresses they are invaluable. Our élégantes are wearing these costumes very plain as to trimming, the whole style being in the façon and cut. For instance, one, a toilette de plage—sea-side dress—intended for a fashionable and titled lady, consisted of a plain skirt of some woolen material, brown in color, the only trimming being several rows of stitching above the hem. The polonaise, of similar material, café au lait color, was buttoned all the way with a double row of brown carved wood buttons. It was trimmed around with a plissé of chestnut silk, placed under a narrow crossway band of café au lait color, stitched at each side with brown silk. The polonaise was raised at each side far back by a plait of brown velvet, descending the tunic, and hanging with long ends on the skirt. Mousquetaire cuffs of velvet, upright collar, and another lying flat of the same. Brown leather waistband, with silver fastenings.

Foulard is more worn than ever. Toilettes of this material are the most convenient of any; they clean perfectly and do not tumble, so are really invaluable for traveling.

In spite of predictions to the contrary, the polonaise is still in as much favor as ever; of all fashions it is perhaps the most convenient ever introduced. The batiste or toile polonaises, thoroughly covered as closely as possible with embroidery in open work, are very useful and elegant; they are worn over colored batiste or silk, or over black silk. White muslin polonaises, trimmed with black velvet, are very fashionably worn; a broad white lace, muslin embroidery, or plaited muslin frill, edged with lace, is generally placed at the edge, with a broad black velvet above it. Black velvet sash, band and bow round the elbow, and throat ornament of the same; black velvet bows are sometimes placed all down the front also.

Walking-skirts are made merely to touch the ground and trail a little. There is generally some simple arrangement by which they can be easily raised, so as thoroughly clear the ground, should it be found wet or dusty. This is generally managed by three patent hooks and eyes or buttons. There is no necessity to raise them at the sides, as being drawn toward the back drapes that portion sufficiently.

Sleeveless *vestes*, with *basques*, made of this material, are very pretty; the *basques* are square and cut up at the side and back, surrounded by a rather full face; the same round the arm-holes, and an upright frill of lace round the throat and opening.

A perfectly new style of toilet is called the "Marguerite de Faust," and vividly recalls the costumes worn in that character. The one shown us was the only one then made. The skirt was of gray faille, trimmed with flat plaitings. The tunic and corsage, apparently cut in one, were of pearl-gray cachemire, lacing at the back and fitting as if moulded to the figure. In reality the corsage is cut with a deep round basque, rather lengthening the waist; the tunic is so cut as to be set to the edge of the basque, without the least fullness; it gradually increases in width toward the lower edge, and falls square both back and front, and is slightly cut out at the sides; the whole contour is trimmed with a biais of black velvet, nearly four inches wide; a similar velvet hides the join of the basque and tunic. The corsage is cut square, with a biais of velvet round the opening. Underneath is a muslin guimpe of bouillonnés, and insertions, in which narrow black velvets are run. The sleeves, of gray cachemire, are tight-fitting, with a bouillonné down the back seam; this is strapped across with black velvet, and velvet is placed down each side. On the velvet round the bodice and basque is a chain of oxidized silver daisies. Three pendent chains of the same from the waist serve to hold the black velvet bag. This toilette is eminently distingué—there is nothing startling or loud in the effect the metal trimmings being much the same color as the cachemire.

The bonnets are decidedly more moderate in style, and great strictness is observed as to their accordance, both in style and color, with the rest of the toilette. For instance, a lace or tulle bonnet or hat, with a dress of any woolen material, would be quite incompatible; straw or silk would be necessary. The loose crowns are much worn still. A straw brim, with a loose crown of silk, the brim turned up at the back and covered with silk, forms a very stylish and pretty bonnet, a scarf of beaded tulle, twisted loosely round with aigrette of feather, and a small curled feather at the side.

The hats with rather high crowns and broad brims, turned up at one side, are very well worn at the seaside and in the country. It is a very becoming, as well as a sensible fashion, as they afford more shade than any other kind. The black, gray, or brown straws are much the most distinguées, especially the black. One we lately saw, intended for a foreign Princess, was of broad black straw, not of the exaggerated coarseness adopted by a few, with a loose twist of beaded black tulle round the crown, pulled through a cut jet buckle at the side a little toward the front. On the raised brim was a bunch of lovely pink roses and buds.

THE DROWNING OF HON. E. KNOWLTON.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* gives some additional particulars of the recent death of Ex-Congressman Ebenezer Knowlton, of that State, derived from one of his personal friends. It says that on Thursday morning last, about 10 o'clock, Mr Knowlton left his home at South Montville, Me., in his carriage, to go to Liberty Village, a few miles distant. Evening came, and as he did not return home, Mrs. Knowlton became somewhat anxious, but thought it possible he might have gone to Union to see about a carriage, as he had spoken of going there. During the night his anxious wife did not close her eyes. Toward morning she got her husband's diary, in which he was accustomed to enter what he intended to do for the day. There she found he had written that he had passed a restless night, and as he was going to Liberty he should take a bath in True's pond, at Texas, (a local name,) on his way home. It flashed over her mind that her husband was drowned, and she left the house at once and called up a neighbor to go in search of Mr. Knowlton or his body at the place designated in his diary. At 3 o'clock Friday morning this person, Mr. Colby Knowlton, started on his errand. Reaching the place he found the horse and carriage of Mr. Knowlton fastened in the pasture, just off the main road, and near by the pond the clothes which he had taken from his person preparatory to bathing, also upon a kind of raft the towel and soap which he had taken from home. Help was called and a boat procured, and between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning the body of Mr. Knowlton was found about thirty feet from the shore, where the water was eight feet deep. When the body was discovered it was in the attitude of swimming from the shore. The water was so clear that it could be distinctly seen at the bottom by the persons in the boat. Mr. Knowlton was a very expert swimmer, took great delight in the exercise, and often went to the pond to indulge in it, having done so frequently this present season. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body, and the verdict was that he came to his death by accidental drowning. The physicians in attendance were of the opinion that life was suspended by a sudden attack of the heart disease, brought on by the feeble condition of his system, the heat of the sun and the effect of his bath. It was learned that he left Liberty village about 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday to return home, and consequently met his death between that hour and noon of one of the warmest days of the season.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. Alexander H. Bullock again declining to be a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Massachusetts, reads as follows:

Hon. George M. Rice:

DEAR SIR—I have been honored by the receipt of an address signed by yourself and 300 others, citizens of this Congressional District, requesting me to reverse my determination, already made public, not to be a candidate in the approaching election. Among these signatures I recognize names familiar to me in personal acquaintance and in relations of business, politics, and social life, and I am profoundly and gratefully impressed by this warm expression of their preference. But I am confident that they will not think me abrupt when I assure them that in my former communication upon the same subject I expressed a purpose to which I must be permitted to adhere. In thus releasing myself from your requisition I am happy in supposing that you and the other gentlemen whose names are before me can meet no difficulty in being represented in Congress according to your interests and wishes, since the Worcester District does not suffer from sterility of fit and able men who may be counted on to serve such a constituency.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

SEPT. 14, 1874.

THE UNITARIANS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES STILL ARRIVING—ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HOAR—PRESENTATION OF REPORTS—ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Saratoga was declared full last night, but the delegates and visitors still keep coming in by every train. The conference, which began with such pleasant weather yesterday, is to-day clouded and dampened by a most unpleasant rain. However, the storm bids fair not to last, and at worst it makes very little difference, for the sessions are all crowded. To-day's proceedings began with brief devotional exercises in the ball-room of the United States Hotel, the head-quarters of the conference. Rev. W. P. Tilden, of Boston, opened with prayer, and he was followed with short addresses by Rev. Mr. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield; Mr. Hosmer, of Newtown, Mass.; J. F. Clarke, of Boston; and S. H. Toft, of Humboldt College, Iowa.

The regular exercises of the morning were opened by Dr. Cordner, of Montreal, with prayer. He was followed by the President, Hon. E. R. Hoar, who congratulated the conference upon the circumstances under which it had assembled, its members, the beauty of the room, and the spirit animating the delegates. He said they came the accredited delegates of absolutely independent Christian churches, of Christians who recognize no intervening authority between man and his Creator. They met, he said, to stimulate each other, and the denomination to renewed exertions in the Christian faith. The strength of every religious denomination, he remarked, consisted in the strength of its convictions and the earnestness of its principles. Wherever the Lord is there is the power of His might, and whatever our numbers we are on the Lord's side, and the strength of the eternal courses is behind us. Omitting any extended remarks in consequence of the lateness of the hour, he announced that business was in order.

The Secretary being absent, Mr. John Kneeland was chosen assistant Secretary. The Business Committee then made a report limiting the times of speaking to various lengths, according to the subject treated of. The President then announced the following Committee on Nominations of Officers: Hon. Thomas Talbot, Billerica, Mass.; Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston; D. L. Shorey, Esq., Chicago; Hon. John Willes, Rev. S. R. Colthrop, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Germantown; Mark P. Emory, Esq., Portland. On behalf of the council, Rev. E. E. Hale then read the following report:

REPORT BY REV. E. E. HALE—WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

He said that a larger number of societies of the Unitarian body had been invited to the conference than were ever summoned before, and invitations were also extended to churches not Unitarian, and several representatives from these churches were, he said, in attendance. It would probably be acknowledged on all sides that the general drift of opinion and sentiment at this time among thoughtful or conscientious people is opposed to those efforts by which churches try to restrain the speculative opinions of their members, or by which synods of whatever name try to restrain the opinions or dictate the formulas of belief of the churches which are connected with them. It seems a pity, he said, that the general impression regarding assemblies like the present is that they meet, like the societies formed by children, only to revise and amend their own constitutions; or, perhaps, to call up for trial and discipline offending members of their own bodies. The scandal of such an assembling as the Council of Trent was reason enough to dissuade the Roman Church from calling another general council for 300 years. The National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches consists of churches which are either independent or congregational in their methods, and which would tolerate no interference from any quarter with their forms, their methods, or their creeds. They have united here in the certainty that in such union they will stimulate the churches to the largest exertion in Christian faith and work, and in the conviction that there are evils and shortcomings all around us, which our united endeavor will do more to cure than could our separate exertions. Here is a conference, then, which has no discipline to administer, and no rebels to compel. It hears the reports of the methods of its several parts in the hope that thus every part of its organization may be energized and quickened. But if it should disapprove of these methods it has no reproaches to offer. They must be judged by their fruits, like all other branches of the Christian vine.

Mr. Hale said that the Secretaries of the local conferences would present reports of the missionary and other work of their bodies, and it remained for the Council to give some account of its own work.

The National Conference dates from a call made on the Unitarian churches in December, 1864, to assemble in convention in New-York in the month of April following. It grew out of a general wish to give more energy to the missions and charities of the churches, to prepare for the new duties which the reopening of the Southern States would offer, and especially to strengthen the churches by the sympathy of a common life. The first important enterprise which the new conference attempted was the reorganization and endowment of Antioch College, in Ohio. It appealed to the Unitarian churches for $100,000 for this purpose, and collected a larger sum. A board of Trustees was appointed, in the interests of freedom from sectarian distinctions. This board has carried on the college efficiently and successfully. It is gaining a larger reputation and influence for high scholarship and earnest purpose with every year, and may be ranked among our leading institutions of learning. At very low expense, it offers to young men and women from all parts of the country an education which is thorough, while it covers a wide range, and it assures to them also, in the midst of elevating moral and religious influences and associations, complete freedom from the bondage or claims of sect or religious party.

The most important work of the conference at its second meeting, said Mr. Hale, was the arrangement of the subdivisions of the church into a series of fifteen local conferences, for the quickening of the sympathy between the churches, and for the enlargement of what may be called home missionary work. To carrying out these arrangements our lamented friend, Charles Lowe, lent himself with all his ardor and executive skill. The result has been most happy. With the frequent meeting of the local conferences the annual meeting of this body became unnecessary, and its conventions were made biennial.

Speaking of the local conferences, Mr. Hale said that they were in most instances the best judges of what was desirable missionary work in their own districts, and no rule can be fairer than that the money raised in missionary conferences shall be expended in their own borders, if on fair consideration they so require.

There would be some exceptions to all general rules; but a good general rule for the raising of money for the missionary work would seem to be that every church should contribute something, unless it really supposed that the salvation of the souls of its own members was the only object for which it was formed. And a good general rule for the expenditure of such money in the United States would seem to be that the full approval of the local conference of the territory in which the proposed movement is to be made should be a condition of any appropriation. Besides the establishment of the local conferences, the second meeting of the National Conference is remembered for its prompt enlargement of the endowment of the Meadville Theological School.

That school and the Divinity School of Harvard University, now offer, without any charge for instruction, admirable opportunities for study to young men who wish to enter the ministry. No professional or denominational preference is required in either school, nor is any expected in any way. But the attendance at each school is small, and the wishes and hopes of their friends are certainly not fulfilled.

At the third general meeting of the Conference the measures were consummated which led to a cordial mutual understanding between this body and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. These measures have, said the speaker, resulted, so far as we are concerned, in some assistance rendered by our missionary bodies to Wilberforce University; in some distribution of books among churches of colored people, and in, what is of more value, a cordial good understanding between the two bodies. There could hardly be a better illustration of the brotherly relation possible between two religious organizations, each of which has its own history and its own especial duties.

The earnest wish of the conference to extend religious instruction without dogmatic restraint, was met in the State of Iowa by the loyal and frank offer of the trustees of Humboldt College to secure that College forever from the danger of sectarian control. They adopted in their charter the clause introduced at our advice in the charter of Antioch College, by which any distinctions drawn from dogmatic belief are rendered impossible in the conduct of that school. Since this determination was taken, the zeal of the President of the College has been rewarded by a considerable endowment, which he has collected among the friends of free education of both sexes. And we have now, therefore, an academy, which its friends hope to make the Exeter of the West, established under good auspices, in what is now an extreme western position, to which any parent may send a son or a daughter without fear that the opportunities of a teacher will be perverted for sectarian proselytism, in the spirit of a Jesuit or of a Pharisee.

The last Conference recommended that the Unitarian Association should appropriate, to build a church in Washington, all its receipts for the year 1872-3 above $50,000, this appropriation itself not to amount to more than that sum. Immediately after the adjournment of the Conference the great fire in Boston crippled severely the finances of the association. Last year the universal depression of business at the time of its annual collection wrought a similar effect. Some small sums have been specially contributed for the Washington church, but the sum proposed has not been raised. No vote of this body pledges any person but the voter, and no vote of this body to build a church in Washington will build it unless there be a careful and diligent canvass of the whole country for that especial purpose.

The conference also "advised the Unitarian Association to continue and further develop the India Mission." The association has continued Mr. Dall's mission with the same support as heretofore. It has not taken any action for developing it further.

The speaker next alluded to the ineffectual efforts made to establish a theological and critical journal, and referring to the drinking usages of society, said that a paper on the subject would be considered to-day. In continuation Mr. Hale said:

Rev. Charles Lowe, Rev. Adams Ayer, and Rev. R. Laird Collier have represented us at the annual meetings of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association in London, and have received from that association gratifying pledges of its interest in our work in America. The Chairman of the council was officially authorized to represent us last year, in an interview with the delegates from the Consistory of the Unitarian Church of Hungary, the oldest body in the world bearing the distinctive name of "Unitarian." In company with Mr. Fretwell—the delegate for the same purpose of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association—the Chairman had the pleasure of meeting the delegates of the Hungarian Consistory, in company with several distinguished members of the Government of the Kingdom of Hungary, and other Unitarians, in the City of Perth, on the 23d of June, 1873. We were able to express to them our interest in their struggles and in their distinguished success, and to acquaint ourselves with their prospects and needs.

The Council have received an invitation from the government of the Protestanten-Verein, of Germany, to be present at their annual conference, which meets next week. To use the resources of a great watering-place for the purpose of religious fellowship is a happy suggestion of our dear friend, Mr. Lowe; and no one who sees the convenience of our present meeting will wonder that the council have acceeded to the suggestion. By a curious coincidence or illustration of the great unconscious laws of selection, our German friends have selected Wiesbaden—the great Saratoga, shall we say, of Europe—for their annual meeting. We have commissioned Mr. McCauley, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Ayer to represent us there, and the Committee on Fellowship have addressed a letter to the Protestanten-Verein, which will be laid before you.

The council have, therefore, considered the propriety of preparing a register of the free or liberal churches of the world, especially for the convenience of travelers. It should include the churches of the Unitarian and Universalist communions in America, such independent communions as the Free Lutheran Church, and our loyal friends of the African Methodist Church; it should include the Unitarian and Universalist churches of Great Britain; the non-conforming Protestant churches of France, which have not bowed the knee to the recent synod; the liberal churches of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland; the churches in alliance with the Protestanten-Verein in Germany; the Unitarian churches of Hungary, and the free churches of Italy and of Spain. In other continents it would at least include stations in South Africa, in Japan, in India, and in Australia. The first edition of such a register would include 3,000 or 4,000 churches scattered all over the world. The publication of one edition would of itself be the means of enlarging our acquaintance with other communions who are determined, like ourselves, to maintain the freedom as well as the purity of religion. The council recommend to the conference to order the preparation of such a calendar.

Referring to the efforts for the elevation of the Ute Indians Mr. Hale said: "Under the new Indian policy of the United States the nomination of Indian agents is intrusted to the different organized religious communities. The agents are, of course, appointed and confirmed by the Executive and the Senate, but the religious bodies name the men. To each denomination a tribe, or a body of tribes is given, and to us—as the Benjamin in the Christian family—youngest, smallest, and dearest, has been given the nomination of the agents among the Utes of Colorado, one of the smallest of the Indian tribes. The religious organizations might of course stop with the nomination of an agent. But the opportunity for carrying on the work of religion and education, with the sympathy of the local authorities, is so good that various churches have gladly accepted this field of missionary endeavor. The agent appoints the teachers and other assistants, whom the Government sends out, and an agency may thus be made a centre of various instructive and elevating influences.

By the misfortune which runs through all the civil service, the power to turn out an agent is not guarded by the same formalities as those which surround his nomination. It would seem in this Indian matter, as if any agent who were the real friend of the Indians intrusted to him, becomes so soon the object of suspicion to all squatters, speculators, and other wild frontiesmen, that they appeal for his removal as soon as they find what he is. We are notified, therefore, from time to time, that our agent has been removed without any tangible charges against him, and that we must appoint another. Such frequent changes of course embarrass all consecutive movements for the benefit of our wards. We have, however, not failed to fill the vacant places with men who can be trusted. We can fight it out on that line for more Summers than one, and we can name honest men for a difficult duty as long as the nation asks us to do so. The Unitarian Association has just now renewed its agents among the Utes, and we shall all regard the station as a point of special interest. These Utes themselves are a harmless people, who are more advanced than some of the tribes; they have welcomed the kind offices of our agents, and offer hopes not unpromising for the gradual elevation of their children. The effort to be made in their behalf is to make them a pastoral people who shall take care of their own herds and flocks as they already take care of their own houses. They will then be able to feed themselves instead of coming for food to the Government of the United States, and they will have to take that step which all history shows is the first step in civilization.

Mr. Hale said that in the last two years the Unitarian ministry had lost by death eight valuable coadjutors. Under a new provision in the constitution one-half of the members of the council retire at this time, and at least one-half of the council now to be chosen must be new members. With regard to this election, the council has, said Mr. Hale, simply to urge on the conference, as its predecessors did four years since, the importance of choosing a board which can meet at least as often as once a quarter, and to suggest that some direction of the conference for meetings as frequent as this shall be given to the council now to be chosen.

Then followed the reports of some twenty local conferences by the Secretaries thereof. They were almost all favorable and encouraging, and their delivery was interrupted by frequent applause.

After the majority of these reports had been received, Mr. John Kneeland, Secretary of the Sunday-school Society, presented his report. The work of the society, the report said, had been supported by contributions amounting to $2,500 annually, which sum was entirely inadequate to the society's needs. It published text-books and issued periodicals, one of which, *The Day Spring*, had reached a monthly circulation of $15,000. The relations of the society to the Sunday-schools were not so close as to lead to the best results.

The preliminary exercises of the afternoon session were the presentation of the remaining local reports. Rev. R. R. Shippen then read the report of the Unitarian Association, of which the following is an abstract:

The association is based on the assumption that among the religions of the world Christianity stands pre-eminent, that humanity needs it, that it is not a fetter to human progress, but the soul's emancipation. To diffuse Christianity it was formed in Boston in 1825, and exists to-day. Legally incorporated, with power to hold and administer trusts, it aims to represent and serve the Unitarian people in their missionary work. Their yearly gifts are the measure of its ability. In 1865 and 1871 its resources were about $100,000, and in other years its receipts were somewhat less. We send full sets of our religious and theological publications as free gifts to colleges, public and parish libraries and reading-rooms, wherever welcomed. To Trinitarian ministers in New-England we send free about ten volumes, and shall gladly make the offer as wide as the continent if you will give us the means. As a beginning we ask you for $20,000, with which we will offer Channing's Works freely to every minister in America. We desire also to enlarge and extend the usefulness of the *Unitarian Review* as an organ of liberal theology. We have done some work in Paris, Hungary, and India. We sustain traveling and local preachers, help struggling societies, and organize new churches in New-England, the Middle States, and the West. Among them all we deem none more efficient than the work of Rev. C. H. Brigham, at Ann Arbor, seat of Michigan University, and Rev. Dr. Stebbins, at Ithaca, N. Y., the seat of Cornell University. We ask next year for $100,000, with which to enlarge our work. The church that most heroically forgets self in glad service of mankind, will by the logic of events go to the front as leader in the grand army.

A motion by Edward Everett Hale, that a Finance Committee of five be appointed to provide for the expenses of the conference, was then carried, and the President appointed Wm. H. Baldwin, of Boston; J. P. Hale, of New-York; Hopgood Wright, Murray Nelson, of Chicago, and Onslow Stearns, of New-Hampshire.

Next in order was the discussion of the work of the Unitarian churches, as suggested by the foregoing reports, especially that of Mr. Shippens. Mr. Wright, of Lowell, who spoke first, presented statistics of the contributions for the past nine years, showing that they had reached a yearly total of $100,000, but had, in 1873, fallen to $40,000 for the missionary cause. This paper opened a very warm and eloquent debate on the causes of this decline, among which were named lack of interest, failure to appreciate the value of the views the Unitarians represent, and a want of specific purpose; earnest appeals and the best methods of administration. Great interest was manifested, and the speakers, Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Bellows, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Green, of Chelsea, Mr. Batchelor, and Rev. Mr. Mayo, of Springfield, were frequently applauded, although they did not agree in their assignment of reasons for the meagreness of last year's contribution.

This evening a mass-meeting was held, which was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Heywood. The meeting was under the charge of the Committee on Fellowship with Other Denominations, on behalf of which James Freeman Clark said that there was no real report to present, for it was not profitable to go about asking for fellowship or offering it. He thought, however, that the Christian Church generally was beginning to understand that in all the varieties there was essential unity. Forty years ago, he said, he had been refused admission to a council to which every other minister in the place had been invited, and lately four ministers of different denominations had asked him to preach in their pulpits. He also related other circumstances, showing that Christian unity was rapidly approaching.

The speaker was followed by Mr. Ellis, of Nashville, Tenn., and by the representatives of churches not strictly Unitarian. These were Messrs. Thomas, of the German churches near Louisville; Stevens, of Humboldt College, Iowa, and Fretwell, representing the liberal churches of the Continent. He spoke feelingly about the Hungarians, and was followed by an appeal for them by Edward Everett Hale, the strength of which was attested by the immediate taking of an impromptu collection for their benefit, which realized a large amount. After this pleasant episode, Robert Collyer delivered an address, which was chiefly anecdotical, and was received with applause and laughter.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.

LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper a few days since, the magnificent offer of Mr. Burnham to erect a collossal bronze statue of Daniel Webster in the Central Park; and having been an intimate friend of Mr. Webster and being his sole surviving literary executor, I naturally read this proposal with the deepest interest. I had not at that time the pleasure of Mr. Burnham's personal acquaintance, but I immediately sought to know him, and to express to him my grateful appreciation of his public spirit and of the generosity of his noble offer. As I found him filled with a hearty zeal and a profound feeling of veneration for the great statesman whom he wishes to commemorate, no one will think it singular that he should have my warmest sympathy.

It is a great thing that Mr. Burnham has offered to do. It is no less than to transmit to posterity, by all that the art of sculpture can do, an adequate idea of the person of one of the most remarkable men that America has produced. It is not necessary to claim for Mr. Webster that he was the greatest statesman of his time. What he was, what he did for his country, in what a peculiar relation he stood to the people of the United States, what was his intellectual pre-eminence, what was the union in him of vast mental power and the purest patriotism, all are well aware. All, too, are aware that in him the physical man was, in the most extraordinary degree, an embodiment and exhibition of the mind and character that were united with his mortal frame. We who knew him were accustomed to feel that there never was such another human presence; and if those who never felt the influence of that presence may think that this was enthusiasm, there is yet upon the stage of life hardly any one who will say that he has ever encountered in any other human being much that was grand and imposing. His image is now fixed in the imaginations of probably greater multitudes than is that of any man who has lived in the past 100 years, with the exceptions of Washington and Napoleon. But the generations who knew him and can certify of him to future ages are rapidly passing away. It is not an idealized Webster that those who are to come after us will desire. They will want him as we knew him; they will want our testimony, the seal of our attestation that what he was in the flesh is what we have left on the canvas, or in the marble or the bronze, as our conception of Daniel Webster. To this end what is needful to be done is to follow nature with as careful adherence to fact and truth as the exigencies of art will permit. Fortunately for the treatment of this great subject, that artist who can produce the most faithful exhibition of Mr. Webster's person will produce the best portrayal of the mind and character that his person embodied. In this respect, as in many more, he was unlike many other men whom we know to have been persons of extraordinary mental gifts, so fully did his physical frame and presence bespeak the magnitude of his intellect and the strength of his character.

I have said that Mr. Webster stood in a peculiar relation to the people of this country. Permit me briefly to explain what I mean by this. The generation that made and established the Constitution of the United States were so situated that they could not leave to us an authoritive and exact definition of the nature of the Union which they formed. Many of their arrangements for the distribution of powers between the Central Government and the States, as well as the character and forms of the representation in the former, were necessarily the results of compromise; and after the Constitution had been framed and adopted, it became necessary to impose limitations of power in order to preserve the liberties of individuals and of States. The logical consequence of these arrangements, as fixing the character of the Government, was not for seen with precision. There was, or appeared to be, for a considerable period of time, room for debate and doubt as to the real nature of the Union; while at the same time, it was certain that the truth lay somewhere, and that from the nature of the grants made to the Central power, the purposes for which they were made, and the evolution of political truth that practice and administration were destined to produce, there must be discovered at some time a safe and consistent ground on which "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," could ultimately rest as on impregnable foundations. It was reserved for Daniel Webster, on a single occasion, and in a single intellectual effort, to satisfy this want, by an exposition of the nature of the Constitution that could be accepted as truth; and I suppose this to have been, as I believe I have elsewhere said, the only instance in the history of free governments, in which the character of a great political system has practically turned on a single debate and on the argumentation of a single statesman. I say practically turned; because I suppose it to be true, notwithstanding all that has since occurred, that Mr. Webster's great argument against Hayne, in 1830, did establish the theory of the Union on which alone the late civil war can be justified, and which that war confirmed by arms.

I should expand this letter to a most unreasonable length if I were to touch on half of the reasons why this great person should receive the commemoration of a statue in the chief City of this Union. It is a case that needs no such discussion. All men feel alike in regard to it. All feel that we cannot afford to lose such an opportunity as is now offered to possess a suitable statue of Webster. I am not specially acquainted with the reasons that have caused some hesitation in the acceptance of Mr. Burnham's proposal, but I feel a strong conviction that all difficulties ought to be and can be surmounted, so that the public may be enabled to thank both the generous donor who is ready to bestow, and the Commissioners who may receive this most appropriate ornament of the Central Park. GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

SHARKEY'S APPEAL.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Westbrook, yesterday, a motion was made on the part of the District Attorney to vacate an order taken by default before Judge Donohue, directing the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions to make a return on appeal in the case of William Sharkey, the absconding convict. It was urged, on behalf of the motion, that the Supreme Court, General Term, had practically decided that the Clerk need not make the return, inasmuch as the court would not hear the appeal until Sharkey had returned and submitted to its jurisdiction. In reply to this Mr. Beach, waiving opposition to opening the default, urged that, on the original papers, the motion should be granted; that it was not for the Clerk, as a mere ministerial officer, to judge of the validity of an order of the court, but it was his duty to make the return, and let it be for the court, if it see fit, to refuse to hear the appeal in the absence of the prisoner, when it comes before it for argument. Judge Westbrook said, *prima facie* he was of the opinion that the Clerk, as a mere ministerial officer, was bound to make a return, but he would take the matter under further consideration before making a decision.

DEATH OF THE WOOSTER STREET SUICIDE.

Albert Chevalier, the Frenchman who jumped from a third-story window at No. 155 Wooster street, on Tuesday night, died yesterday morning. The deceased is supposed to have been laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT SEDAN.

A communication from Sedan mentions that funeral services were performed on the 2d inst. in the Catholic churches, Protestant temple, and Jewish synagogue in celebration of the battle in 1870. Everywhere the places of worship were largely attended, and the prayers were listened to with profound attention. At the Catholic ceremony the Mayor and Municipal Council were present, with the judicial authorities. The flags in the town were all veiled, and crape hung from the windows of most of the houses.

CALL FOR SMALL CHANGE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in a late issue, says: "Small dealers are complaining that enough of five-cent pieces cannot be obtained for the transaction of business. So great is the demand for these coins that premiums, varying from two and a half to five per cent. in gold are paid for them. The cause of the scarcity is probably owing to the fact that the mass of the people are beginning to insist upon a more accurate return of change than has heretofore been customary."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE RINGING OF BELLS ON LOCOMOTIVES—MORTALITY STATISTICS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, President Chandler and Commissioner Smith, who had been deputied to endeavor to abate the nuisances created by the shrieking of whistles and smoke emitted by the locomotives passing through Fourth avenue, reported that on Sept. 10 they met by appointment John M. Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; Charles M. Bissel, Superintendent of Harlem Railroad; E. M. Read, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel to these companies. The subjects of discussion were the methods of abating the nuisances of coal-dust, ringing of bells, and the use of the steam whistle. The ringing of bells on locomotives is required by law within eighty rods of every street-crossing, thus preventing the company from discontinuing the bells. It was agreed that the whistles should cease below the Harlem River. Great difficulty is experienced in the burning and use of coal, but it was decided to abate this nuisance as far as practicable by the regulation of the fires on the locomotives. As a result of this conference the companies issued the following order:

MANAGER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1874.

By a recent action of the Health Board of the City of New-York it is ordered that between Grand Central Depot and Harlem River no locomotive whistles be sounded, except in actual cases of danger. Conductors of trains must see that all train-hands are at their posts and apply and release brakes without a call from the engineer as much as practicable; bells must, however, be rung for all grade crossings as heretofore. It is also ordered that smoke be abated between Grand Central Depot and Harlem River as much as possible. To accomplish this, fires must be ignited long enough before starting from Grand Central Depot to insure coal being thoroughly coked, and a sufficient amount of steam to carry the train to One Hundredth street without replenishing fire, if possible, and keep the train moving at the required speed. Engineers of trains coming South must come prepared to avoid replenishing fire between Harlem River and One Hundred and Twentieth street and south of One Hundredth street.

Between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets fires may be replenished, and if positively necessary south of One Hundredth street, it must be done where it is thinly settled, and prove as little annoyance to citizens as possible. In passing through the tunnel always run with furnace door open.

Cylinder cocks must always be closed after passing Forty-eighth street, going north.

J. M. TOUCEY, Manager.

Dr. Elisha Harris, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, presented the following report in relation to the mortality in this City during the past week:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 12th inst., there were 583 deaths reported in the City. In the previous week 604 were reported and 602 actually occurred. This mortality is equivalent to a yearly death-rate of 30.3 in the 1,000 inhabitants. During the four weeks ending last Saturday there were 2,482 deaths, 1,519 of which were of children under five years old. During the four weeks last preceding this period of four weeks, and which ended on the 8th of August, there were 3,120 deaths, of which total 2,070 were of children under five years.

The mean temperature last week was 72.1° Fahrenheit, at the Central Park Observatory. The atmospheric humidity was 54-100 of total saturation. The mean temperature the past four weeks was 70.82°, with little change from the excessively dry state of the air, and with less than half an inch of rainfall. The mean temperature in the four weeks ending Aug. 8 was 73.15° Fahrenheit, and the average humidity was 60-100 of total saturation.

It is noticed that during the past four weeks just ended, while the mean temperature has fallen only 2.33° below the mean of the previous four weeks, but with a dry atmosphere, the infant mortality decreased more decidedly than the rate of all deaths in persons of greater age; 66.32 per cent of all deaths in the four weeks ending Aug. 8, were of children under five years; while in the last four weeks period 61.20 per cent were of that age. Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Montreal share the reputation and the causes of the same excessive rate of child mortality, even in this most healthful of Summers.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease reported at this Bureau for the two weeks ending Sept. 12, 1874:

Week ending Sept. 5—Typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 21; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 11; dyphtheria, 38; small-pox, 25; cerebro spinal meningitis, 5.

Week ending Sept. 12—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 19; scarlet fever, 29; measles, 3; dyphtheria, 40; small-pox, 14; cerebro spinal meningitis, 5.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioners of the Board of Education met yesterday at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, the President, William H. Neilson, in the chair. A report was read from the City Superintendent, which stated that since the opening of the schools on the 7th inst., inquiries had been made into the state of the school buildings and premises as well as in relation to the attendance. The returns showed that there were present in the primary and grammar schools at the closing session on the 3d of July, 79,140 pupils; and at the opening session on the 7th inst., 91,887. In the primary and grammar schools the number of pupils in attendance was: In the colored schools, 742; in the Normal College, 1,058, and in the Normal School, 305. Last year, at the opening session, the aggregate attendance was 77,976, or 13,911 less than this year. The whole number of teachers employed in the several schools at present is 2,353, of whom all but 67 were punctually in attendance. The schools in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were reported as insufficient to accommodate the number of pupils in attendance. Dr. Thomas Neallis was appointed a Trustee of the Sixth Ward Schools, and Mr. Alberto Litanos was commissioned to teach the Spanish language in the evening high schools. On the recommendation of the Committee on Evening Schools, the Trustees of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were authorized to establish evening schools in those districts. After disposing of some other business, the estimates for 1875 were then taken up and passed, amounting in the aggregate to $3,683,000. Of this amount, the sum of $2,250,000 is for salaries of teachers in the grammar and primary schools in the twenty-four wards, $120,000 for salaries of janitors, $78,000 for salaries of teachers and janitors in the Normal College and schools, $113,500 for salaries of teachers and janitors in the evening schools, $45,000 for salaries in the colored schools, and $80,000 for salaries of Superintendents, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education. The estimate for books and stationery is $195,000; for fuel, $100,000; for gas, $25,000; rent, $55,000, and for repairs, &c., $8,500. For incidental expenses and ordinary repairs to buildings $58,000 is demanded, and for building sites, repairing buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus, $410,000. This, with some other small sums, makes the total for public school purposes $3,580,000. The apportionment for corporate schools by the State is $103,000. A resolution was adopted ordering the amount of the estimates to be duly authenticated by the Clerk and President, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The board then adjourned.

THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The second regular meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held yesterday afternoon in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Dr. William F. Thoms, the President, after calling the meeting to order, delivered some remarks upon the need of a protective organization of seamen in their present downtrodden condition. The Seamen's Protective Association has been formed for the purpose of insuring compliance to the sailors' demands for fair wages, and freedom from the personal taxation which now exists in the form of "blood money," commissioners' and hospital taxes, and the law making the master of a vessel the only recognized authority in shipping. Another needed reform was, that all sailors be permitted to board where they pleased. The influences which are brought to bear to lower the wages of the sailor were to be found in the combination of a few unscrupulous boarding-house keepers, who obtain men from foreign vessels, and immediately ship them at a reduction from the established rates of $20, $25, and $30 per month. To prevent this flagrant violation of seamen's rights the speaker requested the members to report to the Secretary or President the names of persons engaged in the nefarious traffic. After a short address by Mr. Henry King, several cases of shipment under rates were reported by individual members. At the suggestion of the President, two committees of five members each were appointed to watch vessels on the North and East Rivers, and report at the next meeting all instances of embarkation under the regular wages. The association then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Disbecker heard evidence yesterday in forty-seven complaints against delinquent policemen. Patrolman Joseph McEvoy, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged by Capt. McDonnell with having feigned sickness on the 3d inst., the officer in reality being drunk and totally unfit for duty, in a lager-beer saloon at Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The Captain found McEvoy in the saloon in question and brought him to the Station-house, where he was examined by Sergt. Blake and Roundsman Haggerty, who testified that he was intoxicated. The case was referred to the board. Patrolman Jacob Roll, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was charged with having been intoxicated while on post duty, and the complaint was fully proved. The officer, who was appointed on July 15, will doubtless be dismissed. A complaint of intoxication was also preferred against Patrolman Daniel Doyle, of the Seventh Precinct, but the prosecution failed to make out a case, and the complaint was dismissed.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Apportionment will meet to-morrow to authorize the issue of assessment bonds and transact such other business as may be presented....Mr. Davidson, the purchasing agent of the Fire Department, called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. It is supposed that his visit related to the charges made by Alderman John Reilly against that department, which are now being investigated by Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts....At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day Mr. John J. Morris will introduce an ordinance providing that the wooden binders around bales of hay shall not be included in the weight. It is claimed that purchasers of hay lose hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by this means, and that the money goes into the pockets of farmers who have hitherto opposed every effort to reform the present system of selling provender....Nearly all politicians who frequent the City Hall were absent yesterday. They had left on Tuesday night for Syracuse to attend the Democratic State Convention.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT BEFORE THE REFEREE—SUMMING UP BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

The case of Edwin K. Winship, the defaulting salary broker, was resumed yesterday before Levi A. Fuller, Referee, at No. 102 Broadway, the counsel on both sides summing up. The plaintiff, Mr. Purdy, and his counsel, Mr. Robert Sewel, with several persons interested in the case, were present. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Alvin Burt, was also in the room. The hearing commenced at 12 o'clock, Mr. Burt's address for the defense, which lasted over two hours, occupying the time fixed for the session. The counsel commenced his argument by stating that the action in this case was substantially brought on three instruments or contracts. The first was dated Jan. 2, 1872, and read as follows:

Received from W. W. Purdy $2,600 to be invested in Custom-house, Post Office, and other United States Government pay accounts, and I hereby guarantee said Purdy a profit of three and a half per cent. per month on said money, and to return the same at any time on ten days previous notice for each $10,000.
(Signed) E. K. WINSHIP.

The second was dated Sept. 2, 1872, and was like the first in form, with the exception of the sum mentioned, which was $200. The third bore the date of Oct. 25, 1873, as follows:

Received from W. W. Purdy $500 to be specially invested, and such investment to be closed Nov. 25, 1873.
(Signed) E. K. WINSHIP.

The $500 here referred to was really received on Sept. 25, 1873, upon an agreement by the defendant to pay six per cent. interest thereon for thirty days. On Oct. 25 the parties met, and instead of Winship's buying the amount he gave a new agreement, and wrote across the face of the paper $567 10, under a second agreement that seven per cent. should be allowed for the time between Oct. 25 and Nov. 25, on the whole $630, being the first month's pay for the money. The plaintiff charges that through fraudulent representations the defendant induced him to advance the money to invest in purchasing Government pay-rolls as plaintiff's agent; that the defendant did not so invest the money but converted it to his own use. The answer sets up two defenses, or three, in fact. It denies all the allegations of fraud, denies the agency, and then sets up as a first defense that the money was given to the plaintiff to invest in his business, which was the purchasing of Government pay-rolls, or pay accounts from Custom-house employes, who were in the habit of discounting their pay at the first of the month. Counsel said: The relation of debtor and creditor existed between the parties substantially, or at most plaintiff and defendant were partners. The answer next set up as a defense was usury. Mr. Burt went on to criticise the complaint, by showing that it presented a double aspect, but that really and in fact it contained no sufficient ground for a motion against the defendant as agent in a fiduciary character or relation. He showed that by the dealing between the parties there was no such thing as a fiduciary relation; that the plaintiff trusted, and did intend to trust, to the personal responsibility of the defendant to repay the money; that the investment meant—according to the construction which the parties had placed upon the agreement by their course of dealing—that the money was simply to be used by the defendant in his business, and that he had the right to control the money and mix it with his own and use it in his business precisely as his own funds. Counsel cited a long list of decisions, showing that where the agent has a right to mix the money with his own and to control it, holding himself responsible to the principal for its return, that in such instances the fiduciary relation between principal and agent does not exist, and that the relation between the parties is that of ordinary debtor and creditor. This motion having been brought for the conversion, he said facts must necessarily be proved to bring the case within the second subdivision of section No. 179 of the Code of Procedure, otherwise the motion must be dismissed, although it might be found that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff for the sum charged in the complaint. He cited authorities from the Court of Appeals sustaining that view of the case. Counsel then went into the evidence to show that nothing but the relation of debtor and creditor existed between the parties, or was ever intended to exist; that the plaintiff and defendant had dealings of a similar nature from Jan. 19, 1871, to Jan. 7, 1872, (the date of the first contract,) and that their dealings were those of ordinary lender and borrower. The defendant had paid the plaintiff three and a half per cent. each month for the balance of moneys in his hands during that term, and that since Jan. 2, 1872, to November, 1873, his client had continued to pay three and a half per cent for the use of said balance. The plaintiff had drawn frequently upon the defendant for money under notice, as well in the middle of the month as at other times, and if he supposed plaintiff was his agent the money was presumed to be invested—in fact, that the plaintiff had kept a substantial bank account with the defendant all that time, receiving each month, as well for himself as for numerous parties for whom he acted as agent, three and a half per cent. interest on the funds in defendant's hands. The words investment and profit, he contended, were simply a cover to avoid the statute of usury. He cited numerous decisions in which transactions of this character had been held to be usuries and void, to show that the test is whether the principal at all events is to be returned by the party receiving the money. If the principal is to be returned to the lender, he secures to himself more than the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the use of the money; whatever the form of contract might be, or whatever guise it might be clothed in, such contract was void, and the lender cannot recover. In point of law, he said, it was held by good authorities that it was entirely immaterial in what manner or form, or under what device or pretense usury was taken. The ingenuity of man has been taxed in vain in the effort of law-making in reference to this offense, and whenever a court or jury can clearly see that any contract—whatever may be its form—is really intended as a cover for taking usury, such contract will be declared void. In the present case he said it was only necessary to inquire first, Did the relation of debtor and creditor exist between the parties? If so, the action must fall, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals, it having been brought for a case in tort; and if the relation of debtor and creditor existed, then the motion necessarily must fall and the plaintiff not be allowed to recover in any circumstances, for the reason of the usurious character of the loan. The money being agreed to be returned under any circumstances the test was applicable to this case, so that the contract was void for usury. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Sewel will sum up for the prosecution. The decision will probably not be given until next week.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has just granted an unconditional pardon to George Ellis, late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, which failed some time ago. On the 30th of June last Mr. Ellis was indicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York for misapplying $50,000 of the funds of the bank, and for causing false entries to be made in the books of the institution. The pardon was granted on the recommendation of Messrs. J. H. Bailey, Receiver; William M. Gawtry, one of the Directors; P. N. Spofford, G. Keynarn, and Francis Fiske. The official document was sent to Mr. Ellis yesterday by United States Marshal Fiske.

A LAWYER'S OBLIGATIONS TO HIS CLIENT.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford gave a decision in the United States District Court in the case of James S. Aspinwall, a bankrupt, in regard to an obligation on the part of his counsel, Mr. Weeks, to answer certain questions propounded to him as a witness by the Register in Bankruptcy. Mr. Weeks, it appears, refused to answer on the ground that he was acting as the bankrupt's counsel at the time the events occurred concerning which he was called upon to answer. Judge Blatchford held that while the witness was entitled to claim that he is not required to disclose any information received from the bankrupt which was important to him as counsel in regard to his client's affairs, the privilege does not have the wide scope which seemed to be claimed by the witness. Thus, when the question "What affairs of Aspinwall were the subject of his conversation?" was put, Mr. Weeks' objection that he was acting as counsel at the time was too broad. A designation in some form of what affairs of the bankrupt had been the subject of conversation, does not necessarily require the witness to disclose information involving his privilege. In that view of the question the Judge held that the objection was not tenable. The questions were accordingly ordered to be answered.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Laimbeer, the President of the Department of Charities and Correction, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that their reply to the charges contained in Mr. Howe's report would be submitted this afternoon to the Aldermanic Committee, and that after its presentation to that body a copy would be supplied to the newspapers. The report would have been forwarded yesterday, he said, but that a member of the Aldermanic Committee, Mr. Flanagan, was attending the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, but he had arranged with Mr. Cooper, the Chairman of the committee, for a meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon....Mr. Howe is still engaged in the examination of the accounts of the Fire Department, but he is not yet prepared to make any statement concerning its management. The writer, however, learned yesterday that the coal used by the department, or at least a large portion of it, has been purchased from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which Mayor Havemeyer is a Director. The law expressly forbids any City officer from being directly or indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies to any department of the City Government. The purchases of coal from the Pennsylvania Company were, therefore, clearly illegal, the Mayor being largely interested in the concern. The Grand Jury had the charges against the Commissioners under consideration yesterday.

ASSAULT ON A MERCHANT ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Thomas Lanahan, a fish dealer, of No. 237 East Forty-fifth street, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with felonious assault. From the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, produced by Assistant District Attorney Nolan, it appeared that on the night of the 5th of August Mr. Horace Galpin, a merchant, doing business at No. 7 White street, was walking leisurely along Fifth avenue, and when opposite the new Nathan mansion, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, heard a stealthy step behind him. On turning around he received a blow on the head from some heavy instrument, which stunned him and inflicted a painful scalp wound several inches in length. Mr. Galpin could not identify Lanahan as his assailant, but stated that the accused answered his description. After having received the blow, Mr. Galpin heard the noise of something heavy falling on the ground, and thinking he was about to be robbed or murdered, ran across the avenue, shouting "murder" and "police." Seeing that he was not pursued, however, Mr. Galpin stopped, and saw a man running at the top of his speed along Fifty-fourth street toward Madison avenue. John Hayes, a private watchman, heard Mr. Galpin's cries, and saw a man near him. On running to the spot Hayes found the prisoner standing near the stoop of the Nathan mansion, and asked what was the matter. The prisoner replied that somebody had shouted "murder" without cause, whereupon Hayes, who said he could see nobody else in the vicinity at the time, charged Lanahan with having committed the offense. Seeing that Mr. Galpin needed his assistance, Hayes went toward him, and Lanahan immediately darted down Fifty-fourth street toward Madison avenue. Albert S. Gallop, of No. 6 East Fifty-fourth street, and a boy named Joseph Hartman, who heard cries of murder, identified Lanahan as the man they had seen run at full speed along Fifty-fourth street to Madison avenue, where he was arrested by Police Officer Stainkamp. A clerk named Daniel Taggart, who also heard Mr. Galpin's cries for help, and went to the gentleman's assistance found a piece of lead pipe about eighteen inches in length lying on the stoop of the Nathan mansion within four feet of where Hayes saw Lanahan standing, and discovered Mr. Galpin's hat lying in the gutter. Lanahan and Mr. Galpin were then taken to the station-house, where the former stated that he was unable to identify the prisoner. Lanahan in testifying in his own defense denied that he had committed the assault on Mr. Galpin. He explained his conduct on the occasion by stating that he had an appointment on Fifth avenue, and hearing the cries of "murder" and "stop thief" became afraid of arrest and ran off. In answer to District Attorney Nolan, Lanahan admitted that he had done no business for some time before the night of the assault. After all the evidence in the case had been taken the court adjourned until to-day.

SALE OF THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

The foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of the South Side Railroad of Long Island, took place at 12 M. yesterday at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn. The total amount of the road's liabilities is $2,554,225, and the terms of the sale were such that bids had to be in excess of this amount, twenty per cent. of the excess to be paid upon the day of sale, exclusive of $1,000, auctioneer's fees, the balance to be paid to the Referee, C. L. Burnett, on the 26th of the present month. About 150 persons attended the sale, and after the reading of the terms bidding was started by Joseph O'Donohue, of New-York, by a nominal offer of $5,000; E. B. Hinsdale doubled this amount, and the entire contest was between these two parties, no other bids being made. There were fifty-two calls in all; Mr. O'Donohue resting the conflict at $199,000. Mr. E. B. Hinsdale put an end to the excitement by a bid in round numbers of $200,000, at which figure it was knocked down, and the gentleman announced the purchasers as Herman C. Poppenheusen, of College Point; Alfred L. Poppenheusen, of College Point, and Elizur B. Hinsdale, of Hinsdale Station, Long Island.

Mr. Hinsdale is the manager of A. T. Stewart's "Garden City," and the real purchaser of the bankrupt road may be looked upon as A. T. Stewart, of New-York. The bankruptcy sale, under Charles Jones, Assignee, was adjourned until Tuesday, Sept. 22.

EXAMINATION OF NALTNER, THE ALLEGED BOND FORGER.

The examination of Mr. Agilius Naltner, charged with negotiating a forged United States bond, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Assistant United States District Attorney Post offered the court stenographer's report of the cross-examination of Naltner as a witness in the case of Roberts, the bond forger, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to show that the prisoner was well acquainted with bonds and other securities of a like nature. This was not admitted by the Commissioner in evidence, on the ground that it had no bearing on the matter in question. The testimony on the part of the prosecution was then closed, and Ex-District Attorney Courtney, the counsel for the defense, asked that the charge be dismissed on the plea that there had been no evidence produced by the prosecution sufficient to hold his client. The Commissioner declined to grant the motion saying that he desired to hear the testimony on both sides before coming to a decision in the matter. The case was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL AVENUE BRIDGE.

In consequence of the very dangerous condition of the Central Avenue Bridge, better known as McComb's Dam, the Commissioners of Parks, at their meeting yesterday, decided to close that structure to public travel unless their request for $5,000, to be expended in repairs, is promptly responded to by the Board of Apportionment. Several inspectors and engineers employed by the department have visited and examined the bridge, and without a single exception report that if it is left any longer in its present condition a most serious catastrophe, involving the sacrifice of many lives, may occur at any moment. Central avenue being now the most prominent pleasure drive, this bridge is crowded throughout the day, and particularly in the afternoon, with carriages loaded with occupants passing to and from the Westchester side of the river.

SUICIDE IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Early yesterday morning as some of the laborers employed in the Central Park were proceeding to their work, they discovered the dead body of a man hanging to the bracket of a lamp-post on the bridge of Transverse Road No. 4. The Park Police were notified and word was sent to Coroner Kessler, who took charge of the case and sent the body to the Morgue. From papers found in the pocket of the deceased his name was ascertained to be Sylvester Philos. He was evidently a German, and, having no money and but very few friends, concluded to end his life by suicide. In a memorandum left by him it is stated that he believes he is his own master, and, having no religious scruples, does not fear the hereafter. He wishes that the rope used by him in hanging himself will be sold, and the proceeds placed in the hands of a committee for the purpose of founding another charitable institution.

CAGED IN AN ICE-BOX.

On Tuesday night Julius Wittenborg, of No. 163 Greene street, heard a noise as if some person were breaking into his store. He at once descended, with candle in hand, and made a complete search of the premises. No trace of the burglar could be found at first, but a happy thought struck him and he proceeded to investigate the ice-box. He was rewarded by finding a strange man placidly sitting on top of the blocks of ice. On being arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, the prisoner stated that he only wished to refresh himself. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

A GERMAN FESTIVAL.

The third days' festivities of the annual Savian Festival, which was begun at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Monday, were postponed yesterday owing to the rain. The festival will be concluded to-day, provided the weather proves fair, otherwise either to-morrow or one day next week will be set apart for it, when a new programme of amusement will be provided for the entertainment of the visitors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Henry Waring, a pickpocket, pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Frank Russell, against whom two indictments had been found, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....An Italian named Bayardo Carlo, and a woman named Ann Hackett pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

The following cases were yesterday disposed of by Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court: Edward McClosky, of No. 67 Oliver street, was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of taking seventy-five cents from the pocket of Thomas Dowling, of No. 150 Cherry street, who was lying asleep under a cart....James Price, who was arraigned on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady named Coe in a Fifth avenue stage, on the 1st inst., was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

THE LOUISIANA AFFAIR.

VOICE OF THE LOYAL NORTHERN PRESS.

UNANIMOUS DENUNCIATION OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS, AND DEMAND FOR THEIR INSTANT SUPPRESSION.

The loyal papers of the North, while admitting and regretting the evils that have befallen Louisiana during the past few years, unite in denouncing the revolutionary action of the White Leaguers, led on by D. B. Penn, and call upon the General Government to restore the control of the State to the officials from whom, by force of arms, it has been wrested. We give below brief extracts from representative papers:

REBELLION MUST BE STAMPED OUT.

From the Providence Journal.

The prompt and decisive proclamation of the President will meet the approval and support of every friend of law and order in the country. If it has not yet been settled, it must be conclusively settled that law is to prevail. Nothing is certain, nothing is safe—houses and goods, and mills and bonds are mere names unless we can rely, sleeping and waking, excitement or no excitement, grievances or no complaints, upon the deliberate and legal adjudication of differences. Right or wrong in his claim, the man who undertakes to deal himself justice by the bullet or the bayonet must be put down, must be disarmed, must be placed where he can do no harm in that way. And so of a State full or a half a country full of rebels. No other question is in the meantime to be stated. No other issue discussed. Rebellion is to be stamped out. And in such way, and so completely, that in this generation it will not again raise its hydra head. Very clearly there is a determination in the South to risk all upon the cast of the die. Neither self-interest, nor common sense, nor justice, nor humanity, nor all together, seem to prevail to keep these men within the limits of law or of prudence. The North will accept the challenge with regret, but with a regret enforced by indignation, and a determination as universal and as strong as that of '61. Upon the course of these Louisiana rebels depends the question whether there is to be any South for this generation. If they persist, and draw in their sister States, their former sorrows will have been but trifles compared to the retribution which they will call down upon themselves.

PERILS OF THE HOUR.

From the Boston Advertiser.

This affair at New-Orleans, in view of the temper of the Southern party opposed to equal rights, is the gravest event since South Carolina opened fire on Sumter. Its success immeasurably increases the difficulty. The danger is that the White Leagues in all the Gulf States, if not throughout the South, will in the hour of excitement commit themselves to a course which their notions of honor will not permit them to retreat from, and which cannot be sanctioned or tolerated by the United States Government. This insurrection is likely to be made use of, by the dangerous demagogues who have learned nothing by terrible disaster, to fire the Southern heart. As the South was adjured to stand by South Carolina, it will be adjured to stand by Louisiana. The inconceivable folly of precipitating such an issue cannot be regarded without a shudder. It is the beginning of new woe. An overwhelming majority of the people of the United States believe in equal rights. They mean to secure them to every law-abiding citizen. They design doing it peacefully and constitutionally by the legitimate processes of formulating opinion into law. Does the South think it can frighten this majority from its purpose? Was not one appeal from politics to war in behalf of injustice enough for the South? Is the South more confident of its prospects of success in the field than in the forum? These are questions for the leaders of Southern opinion to consider. If wisdom enters into their councils they will stop short and retreat. To advance is to invite the worst calamities.

PROMPT, VIGOROUS ACTION CALLED FOR.

From the Worcester Spy.

This is no time for discussing the pretexts or the real causes or provocations of this outbreak. It is a time for action, prompt, radical, vigorous, and uncompromising. Neither the whole country nor any part of it, Louisiana least of all, can afford to tolerate such a precedent of a government born of conspiracy and sedition, and established by an armed mob. Barricades and street fighting are not and must not be recognized methods of political action in the United States. The success of this revolutionary attempt in New-Orleans would lead to similar risings in other States, where the disposition and purpose of the White Leaguers have already been shown plainly enough, and make the record of the next year in the United States read like a chapter of South American history. The President has had no plainer or more imperative duty than the complete suppression of this rebellion. There is no doubt that he will perform his duty with vigor and thoroughness, and he need not doubt that the country will heartily sustain him in so doing.

THE REVOLUTION MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

From the Hartford Courant.

But it is not only on account of the danger to Louisiana that this revolution must be promptly suppressed. The danger is infinitely greater than that. A successful revolution in Louisiana would spread at once to all the Gulf States. This spark would kindle the flames of civil war in half a dozen States, and though the Federal Government would be forced to quench it in blood it would not be put out until frightful carnage had decimated whites and blacks, and the States were reduced to a desolation of anarchy far more frightful than they exhibited at any time during the war or after it. There would be a war of races such as history gives no record of. The war, the revolution, would be made upon the theory lately propounded, coolly and philosophically, by Rev. Dr. Winkler, in the *International Review*, that the inferior race (the colored) must be driven out, or reduced to entire subjugation, and that the only settlement of Southern society can be made by the "emigration" of the colored race. The White Leagues are at this moment organized in all the cotton States and ready to act upon this theory. The trains are all laid. It only needs the spark of a successful revolution, as in Louisiana, to fire them. It is no time, therefore, to consider whether the Kellogg or the McEnery Government is *de jure*. We cannot afford to let Louisiana play with fire. The passions of the late war still smoulder, and to them is added a new element—intense hate of the colored race. We do not imagine that we are yet in danger of a new rebellion against the Government of the United States, though masses of the ignorant whites of the South may be ready for that. But we are in imminent danger of civil war in the Southern States themselves, which will drench the South in blood.

FALSE ASSURANCES TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

When Penn announced his intention of proceeding to violent and warlike measures to secure the State Government, he also issued a manifesto to the colored people of Louisiana. He assured them that no harm was meant toward them, and that he and his adherents were determined to "uphold and defend" the "rights of the colored as well as of the white race." These empty words will not deceive any intelligent colored men who see that the usurping Lieutenant Governor is backed up by a league expressly organized to prevent the negro from enjoying the rights of free citizenship. With the groans of the murdered freedmen at Coushatta still ringing in their ears, it is not likely that the Louisiana colored men will welcome the success of those who find for that atrocious massacre no words of condemnation. It may be admitted that Louisiana would be a happy State were she rid to-day of the Kellogg and the McEnery factions. But as the case now stands, those who have appealed to arms, who have barricaded the streets, who have shot down officers who exercised their legal authority, and who announce their determination to push the fight to the bitter end, are the very men who sympathise with the scoundrels whose crimes have so recently aroused the indignation of the loyal people, and called forth a timely protest from the President.

THROTTLE THE REBELLION AT THE START.

From the Albany Journal.

That this bare-faced usurpation should be undertaken and followed with an appeal to arms and the shedding of blood shows the madness and desperation which impel the lawless element. It indicates to what extremes they would go if they received any encouragement or if there were any dalliance with their revolution. In their violent movement the country can see the peril of trusting either them or the party with which they are in natural sympathy. All law-respecting and law-abiding citizens of every party will unite in demanding that this new treason shall be summarily suppressed; and, if the Government of Louisiana is unequal to the task, then the General Government itself, upon the proper call, must not hesitate to uphold the law and maintain the peace.

NO HALF-WAY GROUND TO BE OCCUPIED.

From the Philadelphia North American.

In such a case as this there is no half-way ground to occupy. Whatever State Government is officially recognized by the national authorities must be respected until it can be legally ousted in the manner pointed out by the laws. But what the White League wants is possession of power to control the elections now approaching, and the calculation seems to be that it can be held until the work shall have been accomplished before the United States Government can interfere. President Grant, however, is not apt to be tardy in his action, and the orders at once issued for the assemblage of troops speak for themselves.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Dearer than Life—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Princesse de Trebisonde—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Venice Preserved—Mr. McCullough, Mr. Warde, and Miss Blough.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Conicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Maleppa—Passion's Perils—Mlle. Sanyeah and others.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Walking Feat—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3

The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 64½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication-office.*

On Sunday next, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for The New-York Times, *by Mr.* Bret Harte, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

No further bloodshed has occurred since Monday in New-Orleans, or elsewhere in Louisiana. Mr. Penn has issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 21st inst., and is ousting all who were State officers under Kellogg, and replacing them by the Conservatives elected in 1872. Judges who had been removed by Kellogg have been reinstated; courts have been resumed; and Assessors and Collectors, not holding commissions from McEnery or Penn, have been deposed. Certain citizens have addressed a petition to the President announcing their entire sympathy and satisfaction with the new Government. Meantime the War Department has notified the General commanding the United States troops in New-Orleans not to recognize the insurgent Government in any manner whatsoever; is concentrating soldiers in the city, and will act as necessity may require. From present appearances, sharp work may be necessary at the end of the allotted five days, for the White League troops, far from dispersing, are guarding all the buildings of which they have taken possession, and the city evening papers yesterday contained calls for new regiments of Leaguers to meet, armed and equipped. McEnery, who seems to be regarded by both Leaguers and Kelloggites as rather timid for a revolutionist, has not yet arrived on the scene.

Those who remember how many times during the past two years the Louisiana Conservatives have declared that they would prefer martial law to the Kellogg Government, will not be surprised at the persistence with which the White Leaguers in New-Orleans court an armed interference by the General Government. If the Administration at Washington should decide to adopt the plan, which it has already considered, of a temporary military Government in the State, the Penn faction would in many respects be highly gratified. Anything that finally displaces Kellogg would be satisfactory to the majority engaged in the movement for his overthrow. But the latest dispatches indicate that there is very little prospect of giving the insurgents even the cold comfort of a permanent military interference in Louisiana politics.

The Democratic Convention has not yet made its nominations, nor has it decided upon a platform. In regard to the Governorship, Mr. Tilden seems to be in undisputed possession of the field. For Lieutenant Governor, Smith M. Weed has apparently the best chance. A great deal of ingenuity is evidently being expended over the preparation of the resolutions, and if all the interests represented at Syracuse are to be consulted, the platform will be of an exceedingly hybrid character. A more than usual amount of third-rate Democratic oratory was inflicted on the convention yesterday; Mr. Tilden's customary speech on centralization being conspicuous by its absence. By some people this omission may be regarded as a blessing in disguise, but the convention evidently thought that the bald prologue of Senator Jacobs was a very sorry substitute for the customary harangue of the perpetual Chairman of the State Committee.

President Chandler and Commissioner Smith were deputed by the Board of Health to endeavor to come to some agreement with the railroad companies whose tracks pass along Fourth avenue, in relation to abating the nuisances of shrieking whistles, of ringing of bells, and of unnecessary emission of smoke from locomotives. These gentlemen appear to have been met by the representatives of the companies in a most friendly and accommodating spirit, and as a result of the conference, a general order has been issued by the Manager at the Grand Central Depot, which will go far to relieve residents along the line of Fourth avenue from the nuisances in question. It is ordered that in future no locomotive whistle shall be sounded between Harlem River and the Central Depot, unless in cases of actual danger. To abate the smoke nuisance, fires are to be lighted long enough before starting from the depot to allow the coal to be coked and to remove the necessity of replenishing fires below One Hundredth street. In the case of trains coming south, similar preparations are to be made. As the law requires the ringing of bells on locomotives within eighty rods of every street-crossing, that nuisance cannot be stopped. Now that the companies have done their best to satisfy the public demands in these matters, it only remains to invoke the aid of the Legislature to get rid of the bell nuisance. We don't know whether the law will be held to apply after the Fourth avenue improvement has abolished all level street crossings. If it does, it will only perpetuate an absurdity as well as a nuisance, and, so far as this City is concerned, it cannot be too soon repealed.

There will be a hearty response to the wish expressed by Hon. George T. Curtis, in a communication to The Times to-day, that arrangements may be made by which the proposed statue of Daniel Webster may be secured for the Central Park. It is not often that we have such a munificent offer made to the City as that extended by Mr. Burnham; and Mr. Curtis has eloquently set forth the reasons why a monument of the great statesman should adorn the chief City of the Republic. It only remains for the Park Commissioners and Mr. Burnham to come to some agreement as to the site for the statue, we believe, and the matter will be fixed. This, we take it for granted, will be arranged; and we are assured that the work when finished will reflect credit upon the taste of the City, as well as on the generosity of the donor.

In South Carolina the threatened "bolt" in the Republican Party seems likely to occur after all. The "Honest Government League," an organization recently formed in Charleston and a few other prominent towns in the State, has interested itself in the movement for the nomination of an independent Republican State ticket, and has called a mass-meeting in Charleston to take preliminary measures. The white citizens are favorably impressed with this endeavor, but it is impossible to predict what will be their attitude until the proposed independent candidate is in the field.

The Republicans of Tennessee have been having a hard fight in their State Convention at Chattanooga over the question of recognizing the necessity of the Civil Rights bill. The colored members insist on embodying in the platform a resolution in favor of the bill, but expressly state that they do not mean to demand either mixed schools or "social equality." The whites prefer to dodge any recognition whatever of the bill. The Tennessee blacks have been among the most clamorous of all in the South for the rights to unrestricted accommodation in all hotels and public conveyances; and their continuous clamor in the convention has thus far prevented any nominations.

THE LOUISIANA INSURRECTION.

A more disagreeable duty has seldom been forced upon a Government than that which is suddenly thrust upon the President and the Cabinet There is open insurrection in a State, blood has already been shed, the recognized State Government has been overturned by an armed mob, and if the Federal power does not interfere, utter anarchy will very soon prevail. These are the facts, nakedly stated—but how much there is to modify these facts! The people who have risen against the State Government have been ruthlessly plundered and oppressed; the Governor who was turned out has abused his office, and the State Government which has temporarily been upset was a disgrace to the whole country. If we admit one set of facts, we must admit the other also. No man can honestly survey the condition of affairs without disgust. The spectacle of United States troops being sent to New-Orleans to restore the Kellogg gang to power may be pleasing to some people, but the general public can only look upon it with regret.

And yet, what is to be done? Leave the two factions to fight it out? It is scarcely probable that anybody would seriously recommend that course. The outbreak, if left unchecked, would soon amount to nothing less than civil war, and it would not be very likely to confine itself within the borders of a single State. It would be a torch flung into a powder magazine. Moreover, the President is placed in a position which leaves him no choice but to act. He has recognized the Kellogg Government, and Kellogg has appealed to him to suppress "domestic violence," and in the absence of the Legislature such an appeal cannot be resisted. The recognized Governor of the State has demanded Federal intervention, and according to the Constitution it must be granted. There is also the act of 1871 to justify the interposition of the Federal authority. As for the facts about Kellogg and his Government, they were set forth by Senator Carpenter last session in a speech which we trust that our readers have not yet forgotten. The statement was not calculated to make anybody proud of the proceedings in connection with the establishment of the Kellogg party.

The present outbreak is on every account to be deplored. New-Orleans has been a sharp thorn in the side of the South during the past few years. Just when the Southern difficulty is beginning to attract general, and not unkindly, consideration at the North, there is sure to be a "rising" or a "massacre" in New-Orleans. The tide of public feeling is once more turned, and the whole South suffers. The moderate people of the South, who desire to make the best of their circumstances, and to live in peace, must often wish that New-Orleans—the hotbed of intrigues and nursery ground of fire-eaters—could be sunk out of sight. With regard to the effects of these disturbances on the Democratic Party, we leave the leaders of that party to estimate them. They must feel like a farmer whose hopes of a good crop are suddenly dashed to pieces by the arrival of a plague of grasshoppers. The present insurrection, with the terror of civil war in the background, has killed the Democratic Party for this year. Whatever chance it had is gone. The people will *not* stand the revival of civil war in any form, although one of the New-York papers has of late impudently asserted that the North ought to pay a "war indemnity" to the South, and that it was ashamed of the cruelties that had been practiced upon her. Perhaps the people in New-Orleans took these expressions as representing the views of the Northern people—if so, they will be surprised when they find the same paper now calling hysterically for the application of a little cold steel to them. First it incited them to insurrection, and then it recommended the President to distribute among them a little grape and canister. The Southern people ought to know better by this time than to accept the crazy ravings of the New-York *Herald* as the echo of public opinion at the North. And it is not improbable that the Democrats everywhere wish that this journal would cease to destroy their cause by its advocacy. The incendiary speeches of Toombs are not worse than the articles of the *Herald*, which declared that the North had been guided in its treatment of the South by mere cruelty and a desire for vengeance; that it has robbed the South of its property, and treated the Southern people in the spirit of "Attila or Genghis Khan." Before we complain of "rebeldom" at the South, it might be well to weed it out of the North.

THE RAILROADS' BARGAIN WITH THE STATE.

The legal purport of the decision against the railroads, delivered by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, will be found admirably illustrated and expounded in the speech of Senator Carpenter, which we publish this morning. That speech was prepared before the court had pronounced judgment on the railroad cases, and the clearness of Senator Carpenter's apprehension of the points at issue in this dispute are fully borne out by the close correspondence between the main portions of his speech and the decision delivered by Chief Justice Ryan. The purport of both is that all railroad companies incorporated since the adoption of the present State constitution of Wisconsin are subject to the power reserved by that instrument to the Legislature, to alter, amend, or repeal all charters which might thenceforth be granted. That section of the Constitution of the United States interpreted and applied in the Dartmouth College decision cannot protect the railroads from such enactments as the Potter law. For, while the Federal Constitution forbids any State to make a law impairing the obligation of a contract, the Supreme Court pointed out that this rule could not affect contracts where the power to repeal was reserved in the grant itself. All the railroad charters granted in this State since 1846, like all those granted in Wisconsin since 1871, can claim no involability under the Constitution of the United States, because these mark the dates when both States took the hint given in the Dartmouth decision, and distinctly reserved to themselves the powers of revoking or altering all charters whatever. New-York State was the first to reserve all its rights of sovereignty in regard to public corporations, the author of the new article being, we believe, the present Democratic candidate for Governor. Michigan and other States followed the example of New-York, and Wisconsin, though the latest to adopt the "reserved power," has been the first to act upon it in a way calculated to bring the whole subject before the courts.

Without presuming to anticipate the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the validity of the Potter law, there is a strong probability that the greater portion of the railroad corporations of the country must make up their minds to recognize more clearly than heretofore the fact that they hold their franchises in trust for the public. As Chief Justice Ryan puts it, "so far as corporate franchises are concerned, the Legislature is under a moral obligation not to reduce the tolls of railroads below a fair and adequate amount, but its power over the franchise is absolute." As Senator Carpenter replies to the complaint of an imaginary railroad shareholder, "You have invested your money, as every citizen has, subject to the power, but relying on the good faith, of the Legislature, and while you behave yourself you have nothing to fear." And it is just here that the remedy against any "irrepressible conflict" between the people and the railroads comes in. In Wisconsin, the railroads complain that they cannot operate their roads under the tariff established by the Potter law and pay their shareholders any dividends; in fact, it is claimed that the operation of the law will impair their ability to pay interest on their mortgage bonds. To this Senator Carpenter replies to this effect: "Make these facts plain to the Legislature and the law will be amended; but first frankly acknowledge the authority of the State, if you would appeal successfully to the people's sense of justice and generosity."

This advice is applicable to railroads all over the Union. There is no desire anywhere "to injure or oppress capitalists who have invested in our railroads;" but there is a very general desire to put a stop to many arbitrary exactions to which the people have been subjected by these corporations. Railroad companies have been in the habit of defending their interests in State Legislatures by procuring the election of hired agents to represent them. They have, as a rule, not been overscrupulous in the means adopted for resisting unpalatable legislation. They have, in fact, thrown the weight of their influence rather more on the side of legislative corruption than on that of legislative purity. It is to a perception of such facts that the passionate reaction against railroad influence in the West is largely due. Suppose that these corporations, both East and West, should try the experiment of relying rather on the purity and good intentions of legislative bodies than on the rather questionable arts of sharp lawyers deputed to "influence" legislation. Like every other great business interest in the State, their true safety lies in securing for legislators men of good character. They can exercise a perfectly legitimate influence on the side of honesty and purity in public affairs, and it is only in the supremacy of such principles that they can ever be safe. They may, indeed, obtain momentary advantages by buying up Legislatures and corrupting State officers, as heretofore, but the corruption and oppression thus fostered inevitably come home to roost. The time comes when the popular demand for redress is too strong to be resisted, and then the unscrupulous class of politicians that railroad influence had sustained is among the first to disregard all considerations of right and justice in harassing the corporations whom they formerly served.

PROGRESS IN FLORIDA.

The late Gov. Hart, in his message to the Legislature of Florida, at the beginning of this year, truly said that "God has given to the State a goodly heritage." The bright skies, the beautiful atmosphere, and the fruitful soil of the Flowery Peninsula have recently been attracting the attention of Northern and Western people in a large degree, and all that is now required to make the people of the State prosperous and happy is the permanence of good government, the rapid reduction of the debt, and an industrious and law-abiding immigration. Before the war, Florida was almost an unknown land to Northern people. The beautiful State, with its area of sixty thousand square miles, and its extent of four hundred miles between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic had been thoroughly explored by but few, and even the natives knew little of its immense resources. The Spaniards, the French, and the English had overrun its soil, doing little, however, to develop it; and the territory was ceded and receded, sacked and shocked by military invasion during the whole of its colonial existence. At the epoch when it was gradually attracting the attention of immigrants, and making such material progress as was possible under the régime of slavery, it was plunged into the war of secession, out of which it came impoverished, only to enter upon a troublesome and dangerous epoch of reconstruction.

Its chief need to-day is population. Barely one-tenth of the thirty-three millions of acres within its limits are even partially improved, and on its ten or eleven thousand farms there is still much waste land. The value of its home manufactures is hardly $200,000, and its people are mainly dependent upon the North and West for much of the food which they eat, and for nearly all manufactured articles. But agriculture there is gradually improving, and the old, inefficient methods of careless culture are slowly superseded by thorough tilling of small farms. The scores of Northern people who have settled along the St. John's river are proving admirable examples of industry and thrift. The old town of St. Augustine, one of the few bits of real antiquity that America possesses, is assuming the character of a brilliant social centre, to which thousands of visitors from the extreme climates of the North annually repair; and along the streams and on the eleven hundred miles of coast enterprising towns are springing up. Yet it is almost incredible that a State so rich as Florida in material resources should to-day have little more than a quarter of a million inhabitants, and that cane and cotton plantations, which might yield large revenues, should remain quite unworked and almost forgotten.

For the first time since reconstruction, the legitimate expenses of the State Government were defrayed by the receipts in 1873, and a small reduction of the debt was effected. This was only rendered possible by the efforts which resulted in the collection of a large amount of back taxes. That source of revenue henceforth will be slight, and the State officers clearly see that in order to avoid an increase of indebtedness in future—an increase which could only lead to hopeless bankruptcy—expenses must be regularly so reduced that the taxes collected each year will equal them. A régime of rigid economy has, therefore, been entered upon. The cost of the tiny Legislature which annually assembles at Tallahassee has in previous years been enormous. It is now proposed to reduce that cost from seventy thousand dollars yearly to half that sum, and the desired amendment of the Constitution so as to admit of only biennial sessions will doubtless be effected. The receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1874, applicable to general State expenses were $320,836, and the expenditures were $314,817, a portion of which was used in making up the deficit of a previous year. This is highly encouraging, when contrasted with the financial record of 1871 and 1872, when expenses were so enormously in excess of receipts that it seemed almost impossible to keep the Government afloat. The bonded debt of the State is now $1,430,223, exclusive of four millions of eight per cent. interest bearing bonds given to the Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Mobile Railway Company, to enable it to complete its line. The adventurers who had been foolishly allowed to obtain control of the road probably never intended to complete it, and disposed of many of the bonds granted them in Europe, leaving the people of Florida the disagreeable alternative of repudiation or payment of interest on bonds fraudulently obtained from them. Florida is by no means likely to take any steps toward repudiation, and would be glad of any honorable deliverance from the difficulty into which dishonest speculators have thrust her.

One of the largest sources of expense to the State Treasury has been that incurred for jurors and witnesses. It is asserted that many frauds have been committed in the management of the county courts. The vicious system of issuing depreciated warrants, which has been the means of some financial villainy, is to be abolished, and an attempt will be made to redeem all warrants outstanding by exchanging them for new bonds. A recent Legislature made an earnest effort to reach cash payments by its new law for a more efficient collection of the revenue, and the enactment of a funding bill, and many petty swindles are to be prevented in future. The bill for State printing has been much larger than was necessary, as the Legislature has been induced to order many hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of copies of reports when but few were really needed. It has been extremely difficult to obtain assessors who would faithfully assess all the taxable property, and collectors of revenue who would honestly pay over the sums received by them. Under the Tax law recently enacted, the revenue is now collected with reasonable promptness and honesty.

Florida is making vigorous efforts to secure immigration, and to perfect her school system. As yet very little has been done in inducing European immigrants to settle in the fertile zone where the orange and the vine grow, but a persistent exposition of the advantages of the State by honest agents in Europe might in time establish many large colonies of vine, orange, and olive growers on the fertile lands of the peninsula. The native population of the State is peaceable and generally law-abiding, and the negroes, who are very numerous, are industrious and progressive. Although the School law of the State is good, only about one-fourth of the pupil-children have school privileges, and were it not for the help of the Peabody fund, many districts would be without any educational facilities. But the State is, on the whole, in a much better condition than many of her sisters of the far South.

THREE TYPICAL FRENCH CANDIDATES.

In the election on the 13th of September in the Department of the Maine-et-Loire, in France, there were three candidates who admirably represented the three parties most conspicuous in that country at the present time. The Septennalists, the Republicans, and the Bonapartists each had a representative afield. The Legitimist candidate remained in the background, as became an adherent of his party after the substantial checks which it has for some time been receiving.

The Bonapartist candidate, while he worked actively for his election, did not openly publish any exposition of his principles. He contented himself with assuring the voters before whom he spoke, and to whom he addressed private circulars, that he was a Conservative; that he was too loyal not to be devoted to the Government of Marshal MacMahon; that he desired the maintenance of order above all else; that, in fact, there was nothing likely to be more acceptable to all true Frenchmen than the Septennate, unless—and here he hinted in the smooth Gallic way that the real safety of France lay in a return to the Napoleonic régime. Since, however, the people seemed hardly disposed to believe that, he was willing to do what was best; and he obviously convinced many hundreds of credulous souls that he was a worthy patriot, and that the distinguished exiles whom he represented were sincerely desirous of serving the best interests of the country.

The Septennalist candidate was outspoken. He was simply in favor of a Government which should last exactly six years and two months longer, ten months of MacMahon's term having expired. Beyond that time he had not cared to look. He felt that the safety of France demanded what might be called a "temporary permanence" in governmental affairs. He would prefer inaction to republican progress; in fact, a venture into the untried paths of an advanced and liberal republicanism seemed repulsive to his sensitive nature. For six years and two months he wished to eat, drink, and be merry. He frowned on those discontented beings who dared to hint that the Septennate is a shadow, and that behind it stalks the grim figure of monarchy. He overwhelmed with irony the timid people who feared that the Empire might suddenly break down the barriers of Septennalism, and reappear on the Boulevard with roll of drums and musketry, and with all the old proscriptive machinery well at work. Such a calamity, he felt certain, would not occur. And when he was asked, "After MacMahon, what?" he signified that he neither knew nor cared.

The Republican candidate made no secret of his views. He was in favor of a straightforward march to the most advanced republican plan of government. He absolutely and entirely disclaimed any sympathy with Communism. He had been traduced by the enemies of Democratic government as an enemy to family, religion, and private property. His antagonists told those who were ignorant enough not to reject the falsehood as an insult that Republican meant socialist. He convinced even the ignorant that there was no truth in the assertion; he assured them that by frankly and definitely declaring the Republic and replacing the National Assembly by something worthy the name of a legislative body, they would secure peace until they were ready for war, and would make steady steps forward in education. He condemned the inaction of those demoralized Frenchmen who fear progress, and warned them of the danger of their timorous policy.

There is hardly a department in France in which the ideas represented by these three candidates are not held by hundreds exactly like them. One finds everywhere the oily conspirator, temporizing, and cloaking his intentions from public view, while in private he aids the Bonapartist revival; everywhere the besotted conservative, who clings to MacMahon and the present situation, in which political development is completely arrested; everywhere the republican, free from all taint of socialism, who desires to push forward boldly to the experiment of free government, to cast forever away the old centralized machinery of the monarchies and empires of the past, to destroy factions, and to organize parties in their stead.

TREASURE SEEKING.

It seems as if California would not recover, in this generation, from the demoralizing effects of the early rush for gold. We observe in the newspapers of that State advertisements and prospectuses of treasure-seeking expeditions, which in other communities would be received with nothing but laughter. One of the latest of these is the grave announcement of the formation of a party to work the gold and silver mines of the Incas of Peru. The authors of the precious scheme profess to have found the treasure-caves whence was drawn the wealth of the people conquered by Cortez and Pizzaro. The precise situation of the mines is, of course, mysteriously veiled for the present, but recruits are promised their choice of quartz, river-bed, placer, or hydraulic mining—a variety of richness which is most enticing. Grass, water, agricultural productions, and cheap cattle are added with lavish profusion of printer's ink. The Lobos Island treasure is another *ignis fatuis* that has deluded many unthrifty adventurers into the pathless wastes of the Pacific. The tradition says that a party of Americans, intrusted with the gems and gold of a besieged South American port, took it on board of a schooner for safe keeping; weighing anchor in the night, they fled to sea, buried the treasure on Lobos Islands, and before they could return for it, nearly all of the party were killed in various ways. A survivor turns up every once in a while and offers to pilot an expedition to the place where bushels of precious stones and vast golden stores lie buried. Many have been the explorers, but not one has found the treasure.

Time would fail to tell of the wild schemes in which sober and matter-of-fact men have engaged with the expectation of finding precious ore or gems in unlimited quantity. There was once a rush to a little lake in the heart of the Sierra, verily believed to be lined with golden ledges; another to some sea-beat bluffs, thought to contain equal quantities of gold and sand in the wave-washed beaches at their feet; another to a death-haunted region where golden idols were to be exhumed from the graves of a prehistoric race. One company was formed to manufacture diamonds by subjecting carbonic acid gas to tremendous pressure. And at least the names of some New-Yorkers were lent to one of the great bubbles of the age—the California diamond scheme of Arnold, Lent, and others.

These all are legitimate legacies of the time when men appeared to get rich in a hurry. No man can measure the harm that has been inflicted upon society and humanity by the sudden amassing of a few great fortunes in the early days of the gold excitement. The scattered instances of golden luck stand out prominently; in the dim background are crowded the figures of disappointment, despair, and suicide. The sum of woe wrought by the insane greed of gold is incalculable. While its immediate consequences have passed away, the influence of the grand passion endures. An aimless, thriftless class of population still drifts about in the hills and mountains of the Pacific States, seeking for "rich strikes," and utterly incapable of taking up any sort of regular labor. In the towns and cities, men are still fired with delusive hopes inspired by such schemes as those of the Lobos Islanders, and in a land where agriculture yields magnificent return and labor wages are uniformly liberal, men are tormented with a desire to find treasure. The baffling vision of sudden wealth is fading, but many years must pass before it will cease to disturb the community.

WRITING GOOD ENGLISH.

The beginning of the school year is an appropriate time for making suggestions in regard to teaching. We propose, in this article, to speak of what no one will deny to be an exceedingly important part of a complete education. We mean the art of writing our own language correctly.

If we were to assert that not one college student in four could write half a dozen pages of his own composition in such a manner that any well-known printing establishment would be willing to publish them without alteration, it would doubtless seem to many persons like a very strange statement. We do not make this assertion. Perhaps it would not be true. But if it were made by any one else, we should by no means feel sure enough of its incorrectness to contradict it. It is certain that a very large part of our educated youth of both sexes are unable to put their thoughts on paper without numerous inaccuracies.

Perhaps the most frequent errors of educated people in writing are those connected with punctuation. That many mistakes of this kind are made is not at all wonderful. There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to what constitutes correctness in this respect. But the circumstance that it is not always easy to determine what point should be used in a particular place is no reason for writing as if punctuation had never been invented. If a man is in doubt whether to wear a light coat or a heavy one on a September day, it does not necessarily follow that he should go in his shirt-sleeves. The diversity of theories in regard to punctuation does not render, for instance, a long letter on several independent subjects without a single full stop, except the one at the end, creditable either to the education of the individual who writes it, or to the institution at which he or she has been taught.

Another class of errors which must be mentioned, is that of mistakes in grammar. These, it is true, are much less frequent, among young people of education, than deficiencies in respect to punctuation. Yet there are thousands of such persons, who would be highly indignant at the charge of writing ungrammatical English, to whom a gentle hint that, for instance, the objective case of the pronoun "who" always ends with an m, or a little instruction in regard to the proper use of the auxiliaries "shall" and "will" might be of material service.

Quite as common as errors in punctuation, and much more common—among educated people, at least—than mistakes in grammar, is the misuse of words, and especially of adjectives. A splendid dinner is a dinner at which there are a large number of guests, and a great show of silver and other handsome table furniture. The expression is not appropriate when employed to indicate a nice piece of roast beef and well-cooked vegetables for half a dozen individuals. This is but one illustration, among many that might be given, of habitual misapplication of adjectives. Such a misuse of words is bad enough in talking. It is still worse in writing.

If the more advanced students in some of our colleges or female seminaries were each to be required to write, without assistance, a letter or a composition of any kind, and if then what had been written should be printed without alteration, and distributed among the parents and friends of the authors, it would constitute a species of examination of which, we venture to say, few institutions would be proud. We by no means recommend such a test. On the contrary, we should denounce an attempt of the kind as utterly heartless and cruel. No instructor could for a moment be justified in thus exposing to ridicule his students. But it would be, in some respects, an excellent criterion if professors and teachers in our higher educational institutions, on perusing the compositions submitted to their inspection, were to ask themselves how these productions would look in print. And here we would make a suggestion which may be valuable to some of our college students who are indulging hopes of distinguishing themselves in literature. It is often the case that if these young men were to submit their experiments in writing to the examination of some good compositor in a printing office, he would be able to give them valuable instruction which their Professor of English Literature would not, and perhaps could not, impart. At all events, if instruction of this kind *is* furnished by the professors in our colleges, many of the students appear to profit remarkably little by it.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

Mark Twain's drama, called "The Gilded Age," was represented at this house last evening. "The Gilded Age" is a play dealing with possible incidents of American life, and in which none but American characters move. We have recorded as many unsuccessful efforts to produce a passable piece of this sort, that we confess to having awaited Mr. Twain's performance with a very slight anticipation of its excellence. It disappointed us, we are glad to say, most agreeably. "The Gilded Age" is by no means a model drama, but it enfolds a tolerably interesting story, several scenes of which might be acted off the stage, and some personages whose traits are no more exaggerated than is necessary for their effectiveness upon the audience. A large assemblage witnessed its recital, and accorded to it attention and applause. The plot of "The Gilded Age" is of extreme simplicity. It sets forth plainly that *Col. George Selby*, a married man, has seduced *Laura Hawkins*, and that the young lady—as the prototype supplied by recent American history—soon afterward kills her seducer, and goes unpunished. There is sufficient dramatic force in these events for the framework in which the minor transactions of the play are bound, and out of them grows at least one impressive picture—the slaying of *Col. Selby* by *Laura Hawkins*. Certain it is, however, that "The Gilded Age" pleased chiefly on account of a character not at all essential to the main story. The comicalities of *Col. Sellers* kept the spectators merry throughout the whole four acts. This personage has been compared to *Micawber*, but *Micawber's* imagination is feeble compared to that of *Col. Sellers*, and for breadth and posiness, the plane developed by the Western settler are literally unprecedented. Utterly insane as some of *Col. Sellers'* theories appeared, everybody present recognised, that in real life, *Col. Sellers* had many relatives as visionary and as sanguine as he, and the occasional touches of nature proved, as always, very potent. Mr. John Raymond assumed this rôle with an earnestness which insured his success. He evidently deceived himself with his splendid projects more thoroughly than he managed to deceive the most credulous of his listeners, and the perfect heartiness of all his speeches, together with the absence of self-consciousness in his wildest eccentricities, rendered his personation as artistic as it was striking. The merriment was loud and continuous. The interest of the serious transactions of the night would have been much heightened had the company been more efficient. The one trying scene in "The Gilded Age," however, was exceedingly well performed by Miss Gertrude Kellogg. Frequent plaudits interrupted the representation, in an intermission of which Mr. Twain was summoned before the curtain, whence he delivered an address that afforded considerable amusement. "The Gilded Age" remains on the bills until further notice.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The success of the new version of "The School for Scandal" is of so decided a character, that a change of programme at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this week, is out of the question. It would be most disappointing if so liberal a revival of so admirable a comedy did not bring crowds to witness it, and the public, in encouraging Mr. Daly's splendid reproductions, simply justify the hope one has a right to form in relation to the appreciativeness of Metropolitan audiences.

PERSONAL.

Mlle. Heilbren, of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe, reached this City yesterday, aboard the Scotia. The distinction of opening the season at the Academy is reserved for Mlle. Heilbron, who will be heard in "La Traviata" Monday week.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR THE GRASSHOPPER-RAVAGED SECTION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.—The Kansas Legislature met in extra session yesterday, at a call of the Governor, to provide means to relieve destitute citizens on the frontiers, made so by the ravages of grasshoppers. Owing to the acceptance of a Federal appointment by the late Speaker, Thomas P. Fenton, of Leavenworth, was, on the third ballot, elected Speaker. Both bodies organized in the afternoon, and the Governor's Message was delivered. It states that, as a State, Kansas has an abundance of breadstuffs—much more than is needed to feed all her people—but that portion of the State which has been almost depopulated during the last eighteen months will suffer for the want of necessaries of life unless provision is made for its relief. This section is confined to the counties west of the sixth principal meridian, and the Governor estimates the number of destitute at 15,000, and the amount of seed-wheat needed at 120,000 bushels. He leaves the Legislature to devise means of relief, and in forcible language enjoins the Legislature to confine itself to the special object of the session, and adjourn as soon as the necessary measures of relief are enacted.

THE ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Good Templars of Massachusetts are holding their semi-annual session in this city with a good attendance of delegates from the different societies. The report gives the membership over 15,000. Upon the question of politics the Grand Master in his address says: "The discussion of the political duties involved in the Good Templars obligation has been a fruitful theme in all our grand lodges. Though membership in the order should not conflict with any of the duties of citizenship, a consistent construction of the obligation cannot be disconnected from our duties to the State. The order from the outset has been fully committed to the securing of legislative action upon the vital question of prohibition. It becomes then a primal duty to support men for legislative and executive office who represent and will enforce our principles."

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

SECOND DAY OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSION WORK—SERMON THIS MORNING BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Universalist General Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Dr. Chapin's church, by the Vice President, Rev. Solomon Drullard. The roll of delegates being called, showed a quorum to be present. The minutes of Tuesday's meeting were read and approved. Rev. Mr. Goodenough, chairman of the committee on changing the time of meeting of the State Convention, made a written report, stating that at the session of last year eight State Conventions had been recommended to change the time of meeting; that five States had taken the necessary steps for such change; that one had already made the change, while the remaining two remained yet to be heard from. The report was adopted. The committee to whom had been referred the duty of drafting resolutions respecting the death of certain clergymen during the past year, reported an appropriate series in relation to Revs. John G. Bartholomew, Thomas J. Greenwood, F. S. Bacon, A. G. Clarke, Wm. W. Wilson, S. J. McMorris, and C. S. Hills. The report was adopted. The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Illinois Convention offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention deprecate the formation of sectional bodies, the effect, if not the design, of which is to divide or alienate the affections of our people from their church in its constitutional form, and we earnestly urge upon those who love our Gospel not to impair our unity or the efficiency of our constitutional organization by supporting or encouraging such irregular bodies.

Resolved, That the communication of the Illinois Universalist Convention be referred to the Board of Trustees for such action as may be expedient in the premises.

These resolutions were adopted.

Rev. T. C. Tomlinson, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with Rev. Mr. Gauss, of Missouri, in relation to his application for aid, made a report recommending that the Board of Trustees be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding $1,000 for the purpose of forming Universalist parishes in Missouri. The committee also recommended Mr. Gauss to correspond with certain clergymen in Missouri whom he, Mr. Gauss, stated were willing to embrace Universalist fellowship. This report was also adopted. On motion of Rev. T. E. St. John, of Massachusetts, Rev. J. N. Mitchell, of Scotland, was admitted to the privileges of the floor. Mr. Mitchell briefly addressed the convention, giving some account of the persecuting bigotry of the Scotch Church against Universalists. He had come to stay in this country, and proposed to show what a little Scotch Universalist blood could do. Rev. Dr. C. K. True, the Financial Agent of the Methodist National Temperance Society, was also admitted to the privileges of the floor, and addressed the convention on the subject of subscription by Universalists to the proposed temperance fund. He said that the society was non-denominational, nearly all the different religious sects being represented. By an individual subscription of $10 he hoped to create a fund of $50,000, the interest of which would go to pay for the publication of temperance tracts, books, papers, &c.

Rev. E. H. Capen, of Providence, R. I., preached the occasional sermon. He read a portion of the tenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, after which the congregation sang the hymn, "Am I a soldier of the cross?" The subject of the sermon was "The Warfare of the Church;" its nature, its weapons, and the victory that awaits it. The text taken by the preacher was second Corinthians, tenth chapter and fourth verse:

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

Referring to the object of the assembly, he said that he saw before him old men, scarred veterans and scouts, who were posted along the line, directing the efforts of the church with matchless skill. Beside them were the young recruits, not yet inured to the hardships of the service. Whatever differences there might be temporarily in council, whatever confusion in methods of work, all were seeking not merely to defend, but to carry forward into the land of rest and triumph, the precious ark of commandment and promise committed to their hands. Looking backward now to that period when the Universalist Church first rose into being amid the stormy days preceding and accompanying the American revolution there was seen here and there all along the line over which our fathers had traveled the smoke of the conflict going up as the smoke of a furnace. The Universalist sect had been preeminently a fighting sect, in some respects the most vigorous and the most relentless that had seen the light of day since the time of Martin Luther. Its great men had been men of war, who had gone forth to their work with girded loins, with drawn swords, and fierce battle-axes in their hands, so that the experiments through which the religious enterprise, to which all were pledged, has been brought forward to this hour find their most fitting analogy in the dust and heat of the battle-field and in the shock of resounding arms.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session the Secretary, Rev. J. M. Pullman, read a fraternal note, received during the recess, from the President of the General Unitarian Conference in session at Saratoga. The note bore cordial greetings, and gave God speed to the work of the Convention. A reply was immediately sent to this note, heartily reciprocating the brotherly love and Christian spirit of the Saratoga Conference. The committee to whom the report of the Board of Trustees was submitted, offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

Resolved, That all our friends and people throughout the domain of our Church be entreated to give prompt and generous attention to the needs of the treasury through our annual collections and the missionary boxes.

Resolved, That the General Secretary be directed to continue as heretofore to make all proper efforts, by soliciting donations and otherwise—especially in regions where our Church is but imperfectly organized—to increase the funds of the convention.

Resolved, That the suggestions of the Treasurer concerning the solicitation of conventions in behalf of the ministerial religeous fund be adopted, and that invitations be issued accordingly.

Resolved, That the following appropriations be recommended: For salaries, $6,000; for missions, $5,000; for the general secretary and treasurer, $3,500; for interest, $1,500; for books, stationery, &c., $800; for incidentals, $1,000.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to Rev. J. M. Pullman for the generous sacrifices made by him in behalf of the convention in donating his services.

These resolutions were adopted, though not without some discussion as to the second resolution, participated in by Dr. Miner, Rev. G. W. Quimby, Dr. Brooks, and others. The question was as to requiring the General Secretary to take upon himself the burdens of a financial agent in addition to those of a missionary and chief clerk. It was further argued that as the Secretary had heretofore performed the duties of financial agent in a great measure, the resolution would be considered as an implied censure. The convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The mass-meeting held in the evening was largely attended, the audience including many of the leading Universalist divines in the country. The platform was occupied by the Pastor of the church, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. A. A. Miner, Rev. E. C. Bolles, Rev. H. Pullman, and Rev. Cyrus Fay, the orators of the evening. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. E. Fisher, D. D., President of the Canton Theological Seminary, and an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Pullman, Secretary of the Convention, on the prosperous condition of Universalism, and the glorious outlook in the future. Mr. Cyrus H. Fay briefly directed attention to the establishment of a Memorial Church in Washington, to be opened on the Centennial of the nation's Independence, after which Rev. A. A. Miner was then introduced. In an address remarkable for clearness of style and eloquence of diction, he drew attention to the great principles of Universalism, the upbuilding in their own souls individually, the highest conceptions of God, of Christ, and of their holy religion, and the union of their souls in sympathy with the purity and brightness of heaven. With this tendency they lived, and without it they died. It was by employing Christian instrumentalities they grew in grace, and went forward to a glorious Christian manhood. It was not an easy thing to appreciate the nature of God, and enter into communion with His Spirit. In natural life it required time and careful training to develop a knowledge of material things, and greater far was the time and labor necessary to enter into a knowledge of things spiritual. Adverting to a practical question, he disclaimed the purposes to which wealth was applied, and while not decrying it in its general use, its misuse was apparent to every thoughtful mind. In the ordinary concerns of life he approved of vast expenditures for the public good, but when immense sums of money were expended on railroads and other purposes of a like character, he thought it was important that the Government should consider needful expenditures with the view to the elevation of the higher nature of man. In these broad lands, through the North and South, education was general, but there were those (and a notable instance was presented in Massachusetts) who would impose on contributions for educational and religious purposes a system of taxation such as was levied on ordinary property. He believed in that wisest of systems of political economy which proclaimed that a dollar spent in education brought three dollars to the Government and the community, for no outlay brought so ample a recompense as that spent on the invisible powers of man. What was the difference between Paganism and Christianity? The superiority of Christian nations was the result of that invisible but mighty impulse of Christianity which pervaded them and impelled them to the highest field of Christian and intellectual culture. The imposition of a tax upon bequests in aid of educational and religious institutions may be wise on the part of our legislators, but all he would say was that God might grant them more wisdom. The poor whites and the poor ex-masters under the iron bonds of social caste, who cannot tolerate Republicanism to-day in Louisiana, how shall they be placed? Let the Church in New-Orleans become Universalist; let it be able to present the Divine truth of God unshorn of any color or measure of its glory; let the brotherhood of men independent of color, be there clearly felt, and who doubted that peace would reign, that the arms would be left in the armory, that the ballot-box at the close of the election would be honestly handled and the votes honestly counted. [Applause.] He alluded to the fact that the Government was appreciating education, yet it was only doing a part of what it was possible to do. It was adopting in many States a system of compulsory education, but was tolerating at the same time those criminal enterprises that lead to degradation and corruption. Nothing but the power and presence of God could prepare the hearts of our legislators to the high sense of their offices and trusts, and in a Christian government there was an absence of those sinister and selfish qualities which were at the present day only too apparent. It was well indeed to create institutions of learning, and perhaps their presence was healthful, but a certain discretionary influence was afterward necessary to induce the young to the study of those sciences that lead to Christian knowledge. He believed that the grand principles of Universalism were destined to accomplish a mighty work in this land and pave the way to a grand universality such as the world has never yet known.

Dr. Chapin spoke of the relations of Universalism to other denominations. He treated of the opposition of Catholicity and the Evangelical churches to their respective forms of belief, and while accrediting to each the honor of having done much for the glory of God and the advancement of civilization, he considered universalism best adapted to the necessities of the religious world. Referring to the relation of science to religion, he said that Prof. Tyndall, in that woundrous address delivered at Belfast, confessed a mystery which to Universalists was a divine mystery. The coming conflict of the age was not a conflict between existing sects, but between the new school of philosophy, which would consign all humanity to annihilation, and the saving doctrine of Jesus. On this ground all denominational barriers would give way, and Christians in union would stand up for faith and the truths enunciated by Christ. However, as between annihilation and the eternal misery to which evangelism would consign them, he accepted the former, because the latter was repugnant to all his ideas of the glory and majesty of God. The speaker eloquently defended Christianity against these assaults, and advanced further arguments to show the fallacies of this materialistic philosophy. On the conclusion of his address the meeting adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—BAXTER'S ACTION DECLARED ILLEGAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16.—The Republican State Convention effected a permanent organization last night by electing Senator S. W. Dorsey as President and W. W. Orrick as Secretary.

A resolution was introduced and referred congratulating Gov. Kellogg and the Republicans of Louisiana on the President's proclamation. The convention then adjourned. To-day, on reassembling, a committee appointed for that purpose, through the Chairman, Judge McClure, presented a lengthy address to the country, which will make about five ordinary newspaper columns. The address starts out by saying that the Constitution makes no provision for the calling of a constitutional convention, consequently the acts of the late convention were revolutionary, null, and void; that Baxter was not Governor at the time the Legislature convened which called the convention. Consequently he had no right to call the same. Even if the Legislature had been called together by a lawful Executive it was an illegal body, in that twenty-three members of the House and six in the senate were given seats where vacancies had not occurred, neither by death or resignation. We cannot recognize the right of such a Legislature to legislate for the loyal people of Arkansas. The only way to change the organic law was by the mode laid down by the Constitution. The General Assembly attempted to create a body for that purpose unknown to the Constitution. Whether this can be done or not is a question for Congress to determine. In the struggle now being made every State in the Union is interested. If Arkansas can change her Government in this manner, every State in the Union can do the same. The Constitution might be voted down, but registration had been suspended in order that sufficient frauds may be committed to ratify it no matter how many votes may be cast for or against it. Besides to admit such control would be to recognize the authority under which the convention was called as legal. We feel confident that Congress will at an early day take up the Arkansas case and decide in our favor. The North has not changed its mind toward the South since it wrested the Southern States Governments from the hands of disloyal men in 1868. The question is not one merely of contest, but whether Congress has power to regulate these State Governments. We contend if Congress finds that a Republican form of government has ceased to exist in this State, it has power to restore the Government to those to whom it rightfully belongs. On the side of Baxter is arrayed the most vindictive rebels of the South, formerly members of the Kuklux, and now of the White League. When Congress is informed of this fact—that members of the late convention, the officers appointed by Baxter, and the Democratic nominees for State offices, were nearly all members of the Confederate Army and followers of lost cause, and now seek to organize a government of rebels at the South—we have no doubt but that a loyal Congress will hold the justness of the cause presented to it by the loyal men of Arkansas. The address closes with a comparison of Democratic with Republican administrations. It was ordered that the address be published, and the convention took a recess for two hours.

On reassembling, lengthy resolutions were adopted, covering about two columns. They pledge fidelity to the Republican Party, deny the authority of Elisha Baxter to act as Governor, and assert that Brooks is the legal executive; that all the acts of Baxter since the decision of the Circuit Court in favor of Brooks are null and void; that all acts of the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature that called it, are null and void; that the thanks of the party are due to the soldiers who supported Brooks; that the elective provision in the new Constitution is meant as an instrument of intimidation in their approaching election; that the Constitutional Convention was a conspiracy of the White League, Kuklux, and the leaders of the lost cause to overthrow the reconstructed Government; that it is believed the new Constitution is to be ratified by fraud and ballot-box stuffing; that the action of the convention in regard to the State debt is a shameless characteristic of the Democratic Party; that the opposition of the Democracy to free schools should of itself defeat the new Constitution; the proposed Chatanooga Convention of Southern Republicans is approved of; the United States Senate is thanked for passing the Civil Rights bill, and the Arkansas representatives urged to vote for the same. That it is the duty of Congress to see that the Southern States are governed by officers of their own selection. That we denounce the Associated Press agent at Little Rock for his slander upon the Republican Party. That the troubles in the South are but an attempt to revive the lost cause; that the Democrats and Conservatives, who denounce assassination, are the prime movers in the same; that only those officers who are required to be elected in November of the present year, under the Constitution of 1868, be nominated and voted for; that in all the Southern troubles the blacks have never been the aggressors; that we denounce prejudice against Northern men, and term it criminal.

About thirty delegates were appointed to the Chattanooga Convention of Southern Republicans which meets on the 13th of October proximo.

After the appointment of a State Central Committee and the transaction of some other important business, the convention adjourned *sine die* without nominating any ticket for State officers under the new Constitution.

Senator Clayton and Hon. Joseph Brooks make speeches to-night on the action of the convention.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

AN IMPORTANT CONVERSION—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LORD RIPON'S ACCESSION TO THE CATHOLICS—THE POLICY OF THE CHURCH—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

The disclosure of the Marquis of Ripon's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith has naturally produced a great sensation, and will probably have an effect quite out of proportion to the personal importance of that amiable but weak-minded nobleman. It can hardly fail, for instance, to add still more to the distrust with which the late Cabinet, of which the Marquis was a member, is regarded by the country in its relation to all questions in which the Roman Catholics are concerned. Mr. Gladstone is constantly receiving letters from people asking him why he does not reveal himself in his true colors as an adherent of Rome, and the more he denies the imputation the more people believe it. Absurd as the story is, there is at this moment a very large proportion of his countrymen who are thoroughly satisfied that he is a member of the Order of Jesuits, and has received a Papal dispensation entitling him to remain nominally a Protestant in consequence of the good work which he is, under this disguise, enabled to do for his spiritual superiors. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, now Lord Carlingford, who was Irish Secretary under the late administration, has also fallen under a similar suspicion, and there can be no doubt that his relations with the Roman Catholic hierarchy are of a dangerously intimate, and, as far as he is concerned, submissive character. It is known that Mr. (now Lord) O'Hagan, the late Irish Lord Chancellor, got his appointment because he was a creature of Cardinal Cullen's, and Mr. Monsell, a red-hot convert to Catholicism, who was Postmaster General, also obtained office on the same ground. The announcement that the Marquis of Ripon has openly gone over to Rome will now be received as confirmation of the suspicion that the late Cabinet was deeply tainted with Roman Catholic proclivities.

THE POLICY OF THE CHURCH.

It is understood that Lord Ripon, though he has deferred the avowal till the present moment, has for some time been an actual member of the communion with which he has at last publicly identified himself. Lord Ripon is notoriously a soft, feeble person, who began life as a Socialist and gradually settled down into a Whig. Nothing could have been more unfortunate for him than the Marquisate with which he was provided in commemoration of his connection with the Alabama Commission, and he has never recovered from the contemptuous pity which his conduct on that occasion excited among his countrymen. A wag has suggested that extremes meet, and that he has renounced "the errors of Geneva for those of Rome." Personally he is no gain to the Church which has caught him, but he holds a couple of titles and fifty thousand a year. It has long been the systematic policy of the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in this country to apply themselves chiefly to getting hold of the masses of the population on the one hand and of the aristocracy on the other. With the middle classes they know they have no chance, and so they let them alone. The Catholics are strong in some of the large towns, but mainly among the Irish. They have, however, been extremely successful, especially since Cardinal Wiseman's death, with the nobility. Dr. Wiseman was somehow never a popular man in England; but Archbishop Manning, by his high character, personal piety, and winning ways, has acquired a surprising command over all who are brought under his influence. His former connection with the Church of England, and his old friendships before his conversion, gave him ready access to Protestant circles, which he has not failed to turn to account in the interests of his new Church. In the work of proselytizing he has been ably seconded by Monsignor Capel, who, though a man of low origin, and of no culture, eloquence, or refinement, has certainly displayed remarkable skill in adding to the numbers of the faithful. The Marquis of Bute was one of his great triumphs, and now the Marquis of Ripon is another. Lord Robert Montagu, father of the Duke of Manchester, is another recent convert, and the Duke's son-in-law, the Duke of Hamilton, is also, it is believed, being angled for. The Duchess of Buccleuch is already a Catholic, and it is thought that possibly her son, who is a delicate invalid, when he comes to his father's Dukedom, may follow in his steps. Again, a marriage is said to have been arranged between the Marquis of Grosvenor, son and heir of the Duke of Westminster, who, when he comes to his title, will be by far the richest man in the Kingdom, and the daughter of a Roman Catholic peer. The result of the policy thus astutely and vigorously pursued will probably be to add largely to the financial resources of the Church, but it may be doubted whether it will be likely to promote its general influence in the country. An open convert must make up his mind to be shut out rigorously from public life, and the suspicion that there were secret and disguised converts among the leaders of any party would be fatal to any measures which it might propose for the benefit of Roman Catholics.

THE ROYAL FAMILY—FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned from the Continent, apparently determined to assume as prominent a position in this country as can be obtained by energy and address. The Duchess is not at all disposed to fall meekly into a subordinate place at court. She evidently aims at being something more than a daughter of the royal house, and her husband is well disposed to second her views. They have shown that they are willing to come forward on public occasions whenever they have an opportunity, and that addresses from public bodies and similar demonstrations will be gratefully received. The young couple have plenty of money, and are quite prepared to spend it. The marriage has never been a popular one; but a great deal may be done to acquire popularity by a liberal expenditure, and by civility to the representatives of public bodies and other persons whose business it is to organize official receptions. And this would seem to be the course which is to be pursued. There are always plenty of docks to be opened and foundation-stones to be laid and charity festivals to be presided over, and though Princes and Princesses for this purpose are rather a cheap commodity, still, if the Duke and Duchess can only show that they are something more than the fringe of royalty, and that they have a right to be considered great folk on their own account, they may have a good run. Just at present they are stopping with the Queen at Balmoral, and it is announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales will not visit the Highlands this year, but will make a long stay at Sandringham. Just now foreign affairs are quiet enough on the surface, but people who have opportunities of seeing a little behind the scenes, are filled with vague anxieties. If any question should happen to arise between this country and Russia, the inexpediency of the Russian marriage will be very clearly demonstrated. There is nothing of which the English people are so jealous as the suspicion of foreign influence being brought to bear on the direction of their affairs, and any disposition to yield to Russia on any point would be certain to be resented as having some connection with the domestic ties between the two Courts. The selection of the Foreign Secretary to be the Minister in Residence with the Queen at Balmoral has already given occasion to some murmurs. Possibly Lord Derby has undertaken this duty simply as a convenient arrangement with his colleagues; yet one hears it said that he ought to be in London and not at Balmoral, and that the Queen ought not to meddle with foreign affairs. There is really no reason to suppose that she does so, but I mention the complaint only as an illustration of the extreme jealousy which prevails of any interference of this kind.

J. H. F.

STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SCRIP PAYMENTS OF THE LANCASTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY—DISSATISFIED WORKMEN.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 16.—During the financial troubles the Lancaster Iron Manufacturing Company commenced paying their employes in scrip, which was redeemable in six months, bearing interest. As money was scarce at the time this measure was inaugurated by the company, and as the stores were willing to accept it in payment for debts at a small rate of discount, the men accepted the scrip. Until recently the notes were redeemed at maturity, but within the past week the redemption of some of the notes was postponed by the company, and, in consequence of this, many of the store-keepers refused to accept them. The employes had been grumbling for some months, and many of them claim that they were compelled to suffer a discount of twelve to fifteen per cent., but it was not till the stores refused to receive the paper that they took any decided stand. Last week the machinists and blacksmiths gave notice that they would cease to work in case the practice of paying them in the scrip was continued, and yesterday some of them refused to go to work. The puddlers still continue, but it is understood that in case the company does not pay cash in future they will also cease work. The company has thus far taken no action in the matter, and it is probable that a suspension of operations will follow unless the terms asked by the men are agreed to.

HAYTI.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS—ALLIANCE WITH SAN DOMINGO.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 5.—A correspondent at Port-au-Prince writes: "You will perceive in the *Moniteur* some important news with regard to the present position of strangers in Hayti. By the new Constitution of 1874, which was published about two weeks ago, foreigners will be treated during the time of any future revolution, rebellion, or war, like Haytians—that is, anything they may lose or have destroyed will not be repaid by the Haytien Government. On the other hand the old Constitution still holds good, that no white man can ever acquire the rights of nationahty—in fact, become a Haytian. As almost all the foreign trade, the import and the export, is in the hands of foreigners, (for Haytians have, with very few exceptions, no credit in other countries,) it is natural that the foreign houses must, in supplying smaller merchants, give large credit. So, according to the new Constitution those who owe to foreigners can easily pay their debts to them during the next revolution—a wholesale license to rob foreigners without fear of punishment. To judge from the speeches made in the National Assembly, it is evidently the object of the speakers to get up a rebellion to drive foreigners out of Hayti. Whether foreign powers will be satisfied with those gratuitous insults offered to them and their representatives, remains to be seen. The feeling of foreigners here can be better imagined than described.

A Haytian steamer called in here a few days ago on her way to St. Domingo to take ambassadors from there to Port-au-Prince, the two countries being on the eve of closing an alliance, offensive and defensive, the basis of which is evidently to keep foreigners out.

YELLOW FEVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE TICONDEROGA WITH FOUR FEVER PATIENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 16.—The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Capt. Renshaw, arrived at Quarantine here last evening from Key West. Fourteen men on board are sick, four with yellow fever, but they are recovering. The ship will probably remain here until the cold weather for repairs.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met here to-day for reunion. The city is profusely decorated, and High street, for over two miles, is a continuous display of flags, evergreens, and other emblems. The society met at 11 o'clock in the Opera-house, which is also beautifully decorated with flags, and a life-size portrait of Gen. Thomas at Lookout Mountain formed a prominent feature of the decorations. The meeting having been called to order, an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. James G. Bull, Mayor of Columbus. Gen. Sheridan then took charge of the meeting as President of the society. In response to calls from the large audience in attendance, Gens. Sherman, Belknap, Custer, Wolcott, Leggett, Granger, Grosvenor, and McMilen; Ex-Gov. Hays, Father Christy, and Col. Strait came upon the stage and delivered addresses.

At the afternoon session letters and telegrams expressing regrets and kind wishes were received from Gens. Bristow, Hooker, Pope, and Rosecrans. Gen. Garfield made a few spirited remarks in answer to a call. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing the receipts of the society since the Pittsburg meeting to have been $3,120, and the disbursements $1,768. Up to this date the total contributions to the Thomas Monument Fund have been $9,565. The report on the memorial shows that during the past year the following deaths have occurred among the members of the society: Gen. H. A. Croxton, Col. John C. Klinck, Capt. W. B. Brunts, and Col. T. R. Stanley.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBER'S CONFESSION.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Bullard, the Boylston Bank robber, who arrived from New-York last week, has made a confession of his connection with the robbery, and states that the amount obtained was $496,000. Bullard says that Glover is entirely innocent of the crime for which he was convicted, and is now serving a term of twelve years in the State Prison. Glover was convicted of being accessory before the fact of the robbery, but Bullard asserts that no one except the men actually engaged in the robbery had the slightest idea that it was to take place. He will be arraigned before the Superior Court this afternoon, and will, in all probability, plead guilty, as he has no idea of contending with the Government in what would prove a useless fight for him.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE STATE AUDITOR OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—Hon. Charles McIlrath, late State Auditor, arrived home last evening. He states that he has returned for the purpose of making a full examination of his accounts with the State in reference to the recent charges of malfeasance in office laid against him, and expresses absolute confidence that he will shortly be able to convince the people of the State that he has not stolen a dollar, and that his character for integrity is unimpeachable.

DEATH FROM MALPRACTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The wife of Isaac W. Vandegrift died last night from the effects of an operation performed by Dr. Buchanan, of the Eclectic College, who was implicated in the recent sale of diplomas. Vandegrift belongs to Odessa, Del., and brought his wife here to have the operation performed. It is alleged that the doctor gave a certificate that death was caused by bilious remittent fever. Buchanan is in custody awaiting a hearing.

A FAMILY REUNION.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—The descendants of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony, who died in 1703, held their third annual reunion in this city to-day. About 150 persons were present. The time was passed in historical and congratulatory addresses. The members of the family participated in a collation at noon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEPARTURE OF LABORERS FOR CANADA—TRADE DIFFICULTIES REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The steam-ship Polynesian, which sails to-morrow for Quebec, takes 300 agricultural laborers, who go to Canada for work and homes.

The differences which caused the great strike of mill operatives at Bolton have been at last referred to arbitration.

FRANCE.

A BONAPARTIST DEFIES THE GOVERNMENT—TRIAL OF BAZAINE'S ACCOMPLICES.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Berger, the Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, who stood the lowest in the polls last Sunday, has written a letter to the Minister of the Interior withdrawing his name from the list of candidates. He attributes his failure to the Minister's assertion that he deserved prosecution for his electoral address. He says he intends to republish his address, and challenges the Government to prosecute him.

At the trial of Bazaine's accomplices to-day the Public Prosecutor addressed the court. He maintained that Bazaine escaped by the rope, and could have succeeded only through the complicity of Col. Villette, and the negligence of the warders. The counsel for the defense argued that the number of warders was insufficient, and their duties difficult because of the special privileges allowed Bazaine. The Marshal was permitted to receive visitors, and one or more of them must have aided him in his escape.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

HARMONY AT THE BONN CONFERENCE—DR. DOLLINGER COMPLIMENTED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Bonn says the Old Catholic Conference has come to an agreement on all important points of dogma. The Bishop of Pittsburg, on behalf of the American Protestants, thanked Dr. Dollinger for the manner in which he had conducted the deliberations, and presented written statements congratulating the conference on the harmony manifested and the agreement accomplished. The Dean of Chester and others spoke in similar terms.

SWITZERLAND.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

BERNE, Sept. 16.—The International Postal Congress has resolved to recommend uniform rates of postage in all the territory embraced by the Postal Union.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

APOLOGY THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER STATES, LEOLINUS SECOND AND TRENT FIRST.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The race for the St. Leger Stakes took place at Doncaster to-day and was won by Apology, Leolinus was second and Trent third.

Mr. W. T. Cartwright's ch. c. George Frederick, the favorite for the race, was this morning "scratched" from the list of starters.

The last betting was five to two against Apology, ten to one against Leolinus, and six to one against Trent. There were thirteen starters.

SUMMARY.

The St. Leger stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for three-yerr olds: colts 8 stone 10 pounds, fillies, 8 stone 5 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 sovereigns, out of the stakes. St. Leger course, (197 subscribers.)

Mr. Loundes' ch. f. Apology, by Adventurer, out of Mandragora........ 1
Sir R. Bulkley's ch. c. Leolinus, by Caterer, out of Tasmania........ 2
Mr. W. R. Marshall's br. c. Trent, by Bromielaw, out of The Mersey, by Newminster........ 3

TENNESSEE.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—CIVIL RIGHTS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 16.—The Republican State Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. In an informal caucus, lasting two hours, the white delegates opposed making any nomination, and opposed the Civil Rights bill. The colored delegates insisted on nominating, and wanted to know how the white delegates stood, saying that if they were not in favor of the Civil Rights bill they might leave the party. A temporary organization was effected at noon, with W. H. Wisiver as Chairman. The permanent organization was effected by choosing Hon. H. H. Harrison, of Nashville, President. The Committee on Resolutions were out from 3 until 6 o'clock P. M. A debate sprang up on the third resolution, dodging the civil rights issue, which may continue all night. The colored members are determined to force a square action. They do not care for mixed schools or social equality, but insist on equal accommodations in hotels, cars, steam-boats, and other public conveyances. The Convention meets again at 7:30 P. M.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN EFFORT TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—The colored Republicans of Charleston who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlain have issued a call for a mass-meeting to-morrow night to indorse the movement for the nomination of an independent Republican State ticket in the interest of honest government. The movement is developing great strength in many counties, especially in the upper portion of the State.

MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A MAN SHOT DEAD IN A BUGGY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—Last evening Anthony Lenahan invited Capt. John Reilly to a seat in his buggy as they were returning from the Democratic Convention. Soon after three shots were heard, and Reilly cried out, "I am shot." Lenahan drove rapidly to Newton, but when on Newton bridge his buggy came into collision with another vehicle and was upset. Lenahan then ran off, leaving Reilly's body on the bridge, where it had been thrown in the collision. Three balls were found in the head, breast, and arm. Lenahan is still at large, though the Police are making an active search for him. His boarding-house was searched, and railroad trains watched without success.

A WIFE KICKED TO DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—About 1 o'clock this morning Frank Garton, living at Harrowgate, beat his wife shockingly, ending with kicking her in the head, causing her death. A Coroner's jury have returned a verdict that Elizabeth Caston came to her death by blows and kicks inflicted by her husband Francis. She was the mother of six children, one of whom, a girl ten years of age, was a witness against her father. When she interfered to save her mother, she was herself knocked down. After the death of her mother, she escaped from the house, and gave the alarm at the Police station. Caston was drunk when he came home, and after accusing his wife of being drunk, commenced an assault which ended only when life was extinct. The accused was committed to answer.

DELAWARE COUNTY DELEGATES.

The following are the delegates from Delaware County to the Republican State Convention: First Assembly District—Charles R. Douglass, M. D. Wheeler, and A. F. Getter. Second District—De Witt Griffin, J. H. Graham, and F. G. Barclay.

R. Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers, have fifty buildings covered with Plastic Slate Roofing. E. VAN ORDEN & CO., No. 79 Maiden lane, manufacturers.—*Tribune.*

Dr. O. W. Holmes and many distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss"—warranted the best—is sold at Pomeroy's, No. 444 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

'Tis my very last bottle
Left standing alone!
Oh, what will my teeth do
When my SOZODONT'S gone?
My breath, too, and gums—but really I won't
Be without it. I'll send for more SOZODONT.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

For a fashionable hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 113 Nassau st.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

COMSTOCK—SMITH—At the residence of the bride, Sept. 9, 1874, by Rev. G. H. Gregory, JAMES A. COMSTOCK to Mrs. EMELINE E. SMITH, both of New-York City.

COULSON—CHITTENDEN.—On the 3d of September, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton square, London, by Rev. J. Worthington Bliss, assisted by Rev. A. B. Coulson, (brother of the groom,) and Rev. C. M. Saunders, FREDERICK CHARLES BLENKINSOPP COULSON, son of the late J. B. Coulson, of Blenkinsopp, County of Northumberland, and grandson of the late Lord Byron, to LUCIA, daughter of the late Lucius Chittenden, of Washington Heights, New-York.

HALL—OSBORNE.—At Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Thomas Bell, CHARLES C. HALL, of New-York, and MARY CATHERINE, second daughter of Hon. Amos O. Osborne, of Waterville.

FLEITMANN—CAESAR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874, at the Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. Wedekind, EWALD FLEITMANN, of New-York, to KATIE JOHANNA, daughter of Paul W. and Johanna Caesar, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

McLAUGHLIN—FLEMMING.—On Monday, Sept. 14, by Rev. David A. Merrick, S. J., JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN to LIZZIE M. FLEMMING, daughter of the late Wm. Dolan. No cards.

ROWLEY—TYSEN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, the 16th, by Rev. J. A. Liggett, A. STEWART ROWLEY, of Brooklyn, to AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late Richard Tysen, of Staten Island.

VAN LOAN—BEACH.—At the Catskill Mountain House, Sept. 15, by Rev. Geo. A. Howard, of Catskill, WALTON VAN LOAN and LUCY B. BEACH, both of Catskill. No cards.

WHITE—BIRD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, at the Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., by Rev. James C. Beecher, AUGUSTUS WHITE to GRACE, daughter of Thos. H. Bird, both of Montclair.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Mrs. ABBY BALDWIN, widow of J. J. Baldwin, on Monday, Sept. 14, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert W. Townley, No. 504 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, the 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—At Newport, R. I., suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 14, FANNY H., wife of Thomas Barclay, and daughter of the late Thomas H. Maghee.

BERRY.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., in this City, CHARLOTTE MARY, wife of Richard Berry.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 East 37th st., at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 18th inst.

BRUSH.—On Monday, Sept. 14, ELIZA A., second daughter of Jonathan E. and Cornelia Brush, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her father's residence, No. 623 Lexington av., on Thursday, Sept. 17, at 7:30 P. M.

BUNCE.—On Monday, Sept. 14, at Southold, Long Island, ANNIE L., eldest daughter of Charles and the late Anna M. Bunce.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 574 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—At No. 26 Hudson terrace, Hoboken, MARTHA WALKER COOK, widow of Gen. William Cook and sister of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, on Thursday, at 10:30 o'clock.

COCKS.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 15, 1874, at North Plainfield, N. J., CHARITY COCKS, aged 86 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John C. Berry, North Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 and 12:40.

CULYER.—At Mount Kisco, on Monday, 7th inst., of congestion of the brain, MABEL BROWNING, youngest child of John Y. and Phebe M. Culyer, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

CONNER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, PETER CONNER, of Harlem, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Harlem Yacht Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his niece, Mrs. W. E. Vaughan, No. 136 Bowery, on Sunday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DOUGLASS.—At the house of her son-in-law, Hon. Z. Chandler, Detroit, Mich., MARY, widow of the late George Douglass.

Funeral on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 West 16th st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, JOHN W. EVANS, Jr., aged 10 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 200 Ainslie st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FROST.—On Monday, Sept. 14, GEORGE W. FROST, aged 29.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Oliver U. Todd, near Katonah, on the Harlem Railroad, Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:35 train from New-York. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood, on Friday.

FULLER.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 14th inst., EZRA B. FULLER, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral took place from his late residence, No. 31 Perry st., Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, 16th inst.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, on 14th inst., CAROLINE E. GIBSON, wife of Thos. W. Gibson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Erie Railway, foot Chambers st., 1 P. M., returning 5 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

KEEP.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, HENRY KEEP, in his 81st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Voorhees, at Madison, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, A. MELVIN KNAPP, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Shepherd Knapp, Washington Heights, Friday, Sept. 18, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Depot on arrival of 9:55 train from 30th st.

OSBOON.—On Sept. 13, 1874, ANDREW L. OSBOON, the beloved husband of Eliza Osboon, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives, and also Pioneer Lodge No. 70 of Freemasons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late brother at his residence, No. 194 West 10th st., on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

STORY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 14, ROBERT R. STORY, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Washington st. M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, THEODORE KEELER, infant son of William H. and Carrie K. Shaw, aged 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 71 East 127th st., Harlem, Thursday, at 3 P. M.

VANDERVOORT.—On Monday, Sept. 14, 1874, CHARLES VANDERVOORT, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 429 East 119th st., Harlem, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock.

WALTER.—On the 15th inst., after a lingering sickness, Mrs. HENRIETTA WALTER, widow of the late Israel D. Walter, in her 53d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 West 42d st., Friday, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE DIAMONDS.

We have on exhibition and for sale the largest pair of FINE DIAMONDS in this country.

They are perfectly white, without spot or flaw, match exactly in every respect, and weigh together nearly 24 carats. Price, $15,000 in currency.

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These, with Rhododendrons, can best be planted at this time. For catalogue address
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Flushing, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF GREAT SIGnificance and deep import.

So much has been said, publicly and privately, about "that little matter" over in Brooklyn, (and we need not more definitely allude to it,) that another statement, of a still more startling character, is being prepared by a party who has not heretofore appeared upon the stage, and will be given to the public to-morrow or next day.

An explanatory notice will appear in this column to-morrow, the 18th.

JUST PUBLISHED—IN PAMPHLET FORM, A lucid description of the CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, and TREATMENT of DYSPEPSIA, LIVER and STOMACH DISEASES, by Dr. SPRENG, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, 201 West 22d st. Consultation: 10-2, and 6-7.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

CONTENTS:

THE EMIGRANT'S STORY. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
With Eight Illustrations.
DECORATIVE ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND.—(First Paper.) By MONCURE D. CONWAY.
With Twelve Illustrations.
AN OLD TOWN BY THE SEA. By T. B. ALDRICH.
With Twenty-three Illustrations.
HUNTSMEN OF THE SEA.
With Eight Illustrations.
THE TWO ANCHORS. By R. H. STODDARD.
With an Illustration.
THE ISLES OF SHOALS. By JOHN W. CHADWICK.
With Fifteen Illustrations.
RAPE OF THE GAMP.
CHAPTER V. Dust to Dust.—VI. Disaffection.—VII. The Rape of the Gamp.—VIII. Cross-Purposes.
With Two Illustrations by FREDERICKS.
SOME TALKS OF AN ASTRONOMER.—(First Paper.)
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AUNT JULIE.
POND-LILIES.
THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE. (Twelfth Paper.) By EMILIO CASTELAR.
VENUS.—A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.
THE GOLDEN CITY.
MY BOOKS. By JOHN G. SAXE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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A thrilling chapter of American whaling adventure, with effective illustrations;

A magnificently-illustrated paper on the Isles of Shoals;

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"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH." By A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Price 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st. "The success of this treatment is undoubted. This pamphlet, describing it, is suited both to the general and professional reader."—*Medical Review for August.*

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican State Committee, the Republicans of this City will meet at the head-quarters of the respective district associations on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to a State Convention to be held at Utica on the 23d inst. The delegates for the respective districts are apportioned as follows:

District.	Delegates.	District.	Delegates.
First	2	Twelfth	2
Second	2	Thirteenth	3
Third	2	Fourteenth	2
Fourth	2	Fifteenth	3
Fifth	3	Sixteenth	2
Sixth	2	Seventeenth	4
Seventh	3	Eighteenth	3
Eighth	3	Nineteenth	2
Ninth	4	Twentieth	4
Tenth	3	Twenty-first	4
Eleventh	4		

By order of HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE H. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, to elect delegates and alternates to attend the State Convention.
Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
CHAS. A. STETTSON, Jr., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Fourteenth Ward Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., to elect delegates to Utica Convention. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Head-quarters, No. 189 Spring st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Republican State Convention.
Poll open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 73 Ludlow st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this association will meet at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at Dry Hock Hall, No. 291 East 4th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GEO. H. CORNELL, President.
CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 157 8th av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.
Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Utica Convention will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. Polls open from 7 to 9.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at Neauman's Hall, No. 475 9th av., to elect delegates and alternates to the convention to be held at Utica 23d inst. Poll open from 7 till 10.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
THOS. STEWART, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary Election FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, at No. 230 3d av., for delegates and alternates to the State Convention.
Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, West Fiftieth Street Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, to elect delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO THE CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee, the primary election of the NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to represent this district in the State Convention to be held at Utica, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. Present your certificates at the door, in compliance with article 10 of the by-laws.
WALTER S. [illegible], President.
[illegible], Secretary.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW LEVIES—GEN. GARCIA'S CAPTURE.

FRESH DECREES AND NEW HOPES—PRESS SENTIMENT—A STRONG GOVERNMENT—A NOTABLE PRISONER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

The official *Gaceta* of the 9th has published, and the other Havana journals have reproduced, with comments, the expected order of the Captain General relative to the second *sorteo*, or drawing, and *mobilisacion*, or sending into the field, of the Volunteers. Five per cent. of the total force of Volunteers on the Island, calculated to be some 70,000 men altogether, will be drafted to serve in garrisons and detachments to be assigned them for six months, or until the 1st of April next. The exemption from this service, by money—as had been previously allowed by the payment of $1,000—is specially provided against, and exemption will be permitted only by the presentation of substitutes. The object of this order is to allow the Volunteers who went into the field on the 1st of March last to serve for six months, and who have since then been engaged in garrisoning forts, protecting towns and the zones of cultivation, and doing other service against the insurrection, of which it seems they have become heartily tired, to return to their homes. The preamble of the order states that as two months ago the Treasury of the island possessed very limited resources, it was impossible to think of giving greater development to military operations, on account of the want of money to meet at the same time the expenses caused by the enlistments in Spain and by the new forces to be organized here from the Volunteers, to relieve those in campaign since March last; now, it proceeds, the country understands the expediency of making at once a sacrifice to conquer the difficulties arising from the state of the finances, (these difficulties having already greatly diminished,) and the Government is bound to put itself at the head of this patriotic movement and use, as soon as possible, all efforts to bring about peace. Notwithstanding the statements to be noticed in the *Voz de Cuba*, that in many of the corps of Volunteers a second drawing for their contingents will be unnecessary, as the men in the field have spontaneously offered to continue in service, I am assured that the contrary is the case. The men in service are, in reality, anxious to return to their homes, and there is no very great desire among those who escaped the first drawing to stand the result of a second and replace their comrades, to go through the same dangers, difficulties, and discomforts of a campaign against the insurrection. Meantime it is the intention of the Government to keep the Volunteers in the field until the arrival of the troops promised from Spain. Regarding the recruitment of these latter forces, a letter from Spain, published in a Matanzas journal sets forth that the Government has commenced actively to get the men destined for this island together, and from the 10,000 troops of the reserve which Galicia is bound to furnish the Government, so large a number as 2,500 or 3,000, nearly one-quarter of the number required by the Government for Cuba, can be taken, as there are many married men in this reserve who are attracted by the bounty of $50, and by five reals daily pay to be assigned to their families.

The second paragraph of the previously-mentioned order describes what is now considered by the Government to be the nature of the insurrection. It declares that the struggle now kept up by the rebels can in nowise compromise the integrity of the territory, nor extend beyond the limits in which it is inclosed by the special conditions of certain districts; it argues that the insurgent bands do not require, by their importance and number, any greater forces than those now operating against them, but that the imperious necessity of protecting the property and lives of the inhabitants of extensive zones makes the existence of numerous garrisons for protection, and the employment of forces in operation greatly superior to the enemy's, indispensable. Consequently, without abandoning any of the garrisons and posts now covered by regular and volunteer forces, the twelve thousand troops expected from Spain can enter at once upon active operations against the enemy, and during the next Winter campaign obtain peace and tranquillity for the island. Therefore it is urgent to relieve the volunteers who have served out the time for which they were called out.

The *Diario*, as usual, makes a stirring appeal to the volunteers, and for the hundredth time declares that the time has come to make a simultaneous effort and win a certain victory. Its article closes as follows:

"Comrades: We have asked with hearts and lips that the authority order and command. The authority does now order and command, and we have only to hasten to obey; for woe to us, should that day come when the authority could say to us, I have commanded and ye have not obeyed me!"

In connection with this great anxiety that the Governor General (the authority, as he is called,) should order and command, and be obeyed, I am reminded of the rumor, current the last day or two, that the general Government of the island had demanded of the banks of this city a million and a half of money, to be sent as a donation to the home Government. The only foundation for the rumor is the fact that the Government really asked the banks for a loan or advance of $500,000 in gold; and $1,000,000 in paper, which it intends to return shortly, as it cannot yet use the funds to be collected from the five per cent. tax. But it has been officially denied that this amount is destined to the National Treasury. Thither are to be sent only the amounts indispensable for the bounties and enlistment expenses of the twelve thousand soldiers who are to swell the ranks of the army in Cuba. It having been intimated to the Captain General, by several of the bank officers, that it was not within their power to dispose of the funds of their banks in the manner requested by the Captain General, that authority replied that it had not been asked as a favor, but they were ordered and commanded to obey.

The *Diario* has published an article on the rise during the past ten days of the price of gold. On Thursday, the 3d inst., gold closed at 68 per cent., and a week later, yesterday, at 88 per cent.; to-day the "*tabilla*" gives 100 as the rate, while, in the opinion of the *Diario*, nothing has occurred to warrant this ascent. From the insurgent district all the reports regarding the progress of operations against the enemy are favorable, and nothing has taken place in the financial situation to affect the still further depreciation of the currency. The collection of the ten per cent. tax has commenced, and the Ayuntamientos or City Councils weekly cancel all the bank notes collected on that account, which are to be burned monthly to decrease the Treasury debt. Preparations are also being actively made to collect the two first quarters of the five per cent. tax on capital, the third part of which is intended for the already mentioned funding of the bank notes. Further, the Treasury collects all its principal dues in gold, and is, therefore, in a situation to meet its most pressing expenses. The *Diario* attributes the late rise to the rumors that the military measure, which is referred to in the first part of this letter, would be resisted by the volunteers, and it is a fact that there is great opposition to the measure among many of them. But they, [illegible] is a [illegible] of firm and decided character, and not to be trifled with; he is the chief who has shown the best disposition to order and command, whom the volunteers have as yet coped with. It was due to his efforts that gold was brought down to its recent low figure, though it will undoubtedly again require his attention.

The principal item of interest regarding military operations is the recent reported capture of the Cuban General Calixto Garcia Yñiquez, his Chief of Staff, Quesada, and Aid Pancho Nogueras, and his Orderly, after an encounter at Yareyabo. The particulars of this affair, as officially reported, are that Lieut. Aviza, with a force of 300 men, attacked and defeated the insurgents, some 800 strong, under command of the Cuban Major Gen. Calixto Garcia at Yareyabo, in the jurisdiction of Bayamo, on the 6th instant, killing some thirty-six of them and making the aforesaid important prisoners. The Havana journals attach a great deal of importance to this capture—if capture it was—and consider it an event which may result in the immediate pacification of the Eastern Department. In speaking of Garcia, contrary to their usual custom, which has been to belittle and decry the acts of the leading insurgents, they claim to consider the captive one of the few leaders of relative importance which the insurrection has produced, and one of the most unrelenting enemies of Spain. Bayamo and Holguin were always the field of his operations, and after the action of Los Melones he addressed a proclamation to the Cubans who had hitherto refrained from joining the contest to rise in rebellion. It is also declared that like Cespedes, Bembetta, Varona, and Agramonte, he has no successor worthy of him, and that the insurgents cannot fill his place. At last accounts Garcia and the other prisoners had been brought into Manzanillo on the afternoon of the 7th.

Another defeat of the insurgents in the Villas, to which the Spaniards ascribe almost equal importance, is communicated by an official telegram, dated the 7th, and to the effect that Col. Fortun, on the afternoon of the day previous, with a force comprising volunteers from Camajuani and regular troops of the Zaragoza Regiment, after a pursuit of three days, overtook the band of Pancho Jimenez, the hero of the recent entrance into Sancti Spiritus, near Siguaney, on the left bank of the Tuinicu, and routed it. The report states that when the insurgents got sight of their pursuers they yelled "*Al machete*," and were joyfully answered by the Camajuani volunteers with the same cry. The volunteers immediately charged, and the rebels fled, leaving many of their men behind, killed and wounded. The telegram adds that other columns are in pursuit of the enemy. Another telegram from the Commanding General of the Villas, dated the 4th instant, states that Col. Fortun's column overtook the insurgent infantry—about one hundred men, with a few horses—between Tabuasco and Ciego Potrero, and routed them, taking one prisoner, seizing several horses and firearms, and their ammunition, hammocks, and even the beef they were cooking. The prisoner informed them that since the action at Siguaney nothing was known of Jimines or his followers. The Spanish columns remain in active pursuit of the rebels, who are said to be three days without food. Another telegram from the same source reports that the band of twenty-five insurgents under command of Crespo had been attacked near the "Guau," in the district of Remedios. Two of them were killed and the remainder fled, but, being again pursued, they were overtaken near the "Guey," and completely dispersed.

The Spanish man-of-war Francisco De Borja arrived yesterday from Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo, after leaving at the latter place the pack-mules sent by the Government for the use of the troops.

Following the examples set by Captain General Dulce and Lersundi, Concha has ordered another raid upon the vagrants and loafers of Havana, and a convoy of these people will soon be sent to the Isle of Pines.

HEROES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

In his address before the veterans of the Mexican War, in Washington, on Monday, Gen. Albert Pike said:

"More than to any other one man—more, perhaps, than to all others of her Generals in Mexico, we owe to Zachary Taylor our victories in Mexico and the extension of the Republic to the golden shores of California, with all the great results that have already come or are to come from these. There were greater battles fought in Mexico, and many beyond comparison greater in the number of combatants and loss of men in our civil war than Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista; but these were the first, destroyed Santa Anna's veterans, and taught the Mexicans to expect defeat, and our men to be confident of victory, no matter how much they outnumbered us; not that Taylor's men won greater glory, but that, being by good fortune the first to win, they made it possible for their fellow-soldiers under Scott to win equal glory with themselves. Taylor was one of those men of action to whom the nations always owe their greatness; like Clive, the savior and almost the creator of the Anglo-Indian Empire, who early displayed an aversion to studious pursuits; like Marlborough, who, always victorious, never knew the sensation caused by defeat; like Suwaroff, conqueror of the Turkish provinces and Poland. With little education, but considerable reading, of plain manners and simple habits, his will was inflexible and his resolution indomitable. He never hesitated or doubted, was never discouraged or dispirited. He described himself faithfully when he wrote to the Secretary of War that he asked no favor and shrunk from no responsibility. I knew him well when he was a Colonel, stationed on the frontier of Arkansas, never wearing anything that resembled uniform, frank, candid, friendly, a farmer-like man, and prouder of his fields of corn behind his quarters than of his rank or troops; and yet it was more to be a Lieutenant Colonel then than it is to be a Major General now. This plain soldier, simple and unaffected, like Sherman and Stonewall Jackson and Grant and Lee, had, like them, the art of winning the confidence and affection of his men, who, seeing him calm, cool, and tranquil on his old white horse among the bullets, never once suspected that defeat was possible. Fearless as Ney, he was a man of the largest truth and honesty and most perfect honor. He could not deceive, or falter, or equivocate. Clearly as he thought, he stammered in his speech, and no man was more incapable of oratory. But if he had been eloquent, that which is so easy to many would have been impossible to him. He could not have advocated the cause that he knew to be wrong, nor have been zealous to demonstrate that a lie was truth. Scott has his statues. Does not the country owe one to Zachary Taylor? Worth and Quitman were with him at Monterey, and Wool at Buena Vista, and he and they are dead. As we pause and recall the memories of those glorious days, of how many who were known to us there must the same sad word be said! By that mysterious faculty, incomprehensible and wonderful, that enables us to see by some inner sight, not the likenesses or pictures of dead faces, but the very faces of the dead as we saw them when they lived, how many faces we behold of those that there were with us then, and are long since mouldered into dust. I see the faces as plainly as I see yours of many, many that I knew, and some that I dearly loved; of the brave, the frank, the true, the good, the generous; of Cross and Taylor, Wood and Quitman; of Lee, a noble gentleman, only a Captain then; of jovial Ben. Beall, of the Dragoons; and Tell, of Arkansas; and Hardin, of Illinois, and Humphrey Marshall; of Lincoln, Mansfield, Churchill, Carleton, O'Brien, Washington, Brent, Whiting, Porter, Roane, Borland, Cary, Fry, and O'Hara; May, Hanson, Pierce Butler, Garnett, Bissell, Warren, Bliss, Chapman, Eustis, Tom Marshall, Curtis—ah! how the leaves have fallen from the tree and left me, withered by the frosts of Autumn, faded and sere, and waiting my turn to fall. We wander, comrades, sadly and with slow step, along the shore of the dim ocean of the past, and every wave, as it comes out of the far-off darkness and glides up the beach, brings with it the image of some dead face that we have loved and lost, and with a sad and solemn requiem lays it at our feet."

TOO FREQUENT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times*, a Republican paper, has the following remarks upon the subject of unnecessary political meetings: "The people in the country, both white and black, as we are informed, are in the habit of holding frequent political meetings, in some places as often as twice a week. There is certainly no necessity for this. No election is to be held in this State until a year from this Fall. There is not the slightest occasion for political excitement or political organization at the present time. The effect of these organizations and this unnecessary excitement is bad, and only bad. It embitters feeling, arouses angry passions, tends to disturb the peace and good order of society, and diverts attention from the ordinary business of life. Now is the time when every man should be busy with his crops. The people of the county are too poor to throw away their time and money uselessly. If they cannot get along without some amusement, a more sensible and less dangerous entertainment can be found than this eternal din about the color line and race issue."

MONITORS SOLD AT NEW-ORLEANS.

EIGHT IRON-CLADS SOLD FOR A SONG—QUICK WORK OF THE AUCTIONEER.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 13.

The sale of the United States iron-clad gunboats, which have been lying down idly in the river for many years, took place yesterday. It was understood that several Northern capitalists had been in the city for the last few days waiting for the sale to occur. Not one of the eight boats, however, on the river was in a thorough condition. Some of them saw hard service in the war, and even now bear upon them the evidences of severe engagements. Five of the boats were built for river service, and the three others cruised through the Gulf of Mexico during belligerent times. At present they are not deemed fit for active service, but still by trifling repairs they could be rendered very effective, if not almost as good as new. Their machinery is in a perfect condition of preservation. Each of these boats must have originally cost from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and yesterday they were sold for about $8,500 each on the average. It has been estimated that the machinery and the boilers must have originally cost upward of $70,000 for each boat, so that if they are ripped up and sold as junk the buyers have a bargain.

The steam launch conveyed the prospective buyers yesterday down the river. Among the passengers were Commandante Kells, Mr. N. McKay, brother to Donald McKay, the celebrated ship-builder of Boston; Mr. Theodore Allen, of New-York; Mr. Shickle, of the house of Shickle, Harris & Co., of St. Louis, and Mr. David Campbell, of St. Louis. Several other gentlemen, representing local foundries, also attended the sale. Mr. J. B. Stockton acted as auctioneer.

The first boat offered was the Etlah, 483 tons, purchased by Mr. N. McKay for $9,500; the next was the Iris, 483 tons, purchased for Mr. Theodore Allen for $9,750; the Klamath, 483 tons, by Shickle, Harris & Co., for $7,400; the Umpqua, 483 tons, by Mr. N. McKay, for $8,900; the Yuma, 483 tons, by Theodore Allen, for $10,075; the Kewaydin, 540 tons, by Shickle, Harris & Co., for $7,750; the Winnebago, 548 tons, by Mr. N. McKay, for $7,350, and the Chickasaw, 540 tons, by Mr. David Campbell, for $8,350—making a grand total of $68,875 for the eight boats.

The guns were not sold with the boats; they have still been reserved. The sale occupied only twenty-five minutes. The Secretary of the Navy has reserved to himself the right to reject these bids, but even low as they are it is thought that he will let them go at the price. Considerable speculation is rife as to what disposition the purchasers will make of the boats. It is generally conceded that they are too valuable to sell as junk, and the Cuban insurgent service is hinted at as a possible use to which they may be devoted. Probably Mr. McKay has had some understanding with the Cuban Junta in New-York. It has proved a matter of general surprise that the prices realized at the sale were so remarkably low, but this fact, it appears, was the result of the almost entire absence of competition. It may be noted that at a recent sale of iron-clads at Boston, McKay & Co. purchased two at the prices respectively of $23,500 and $23,000.

A SOLDIER'S GIFT.

The Providence *Journal* prints the following: Near Rocky Hill (Crompton, R. I.,) school-house, situated a couple of miles east of this village, a comfortable cottage is nearly completed. It is owned by Mr. Alonzo Sweet, a young colored man who went to the war as the servant of Capt. James H. Remington, and is the gift of the latter. Capt. Remington is the son of Mr. Benjamin F. Remington, an old resident of this town, and now a lawyer, we believe, in Brooklyn. He enlisted just after his graduation at Brown University, class of 1862, of which he was the valedictorian. He was severely wounded at the famous battle of Fredericksburg, a rifle ball passing through his cheek, shattering his lower jaw and coming out below his ear. Col. Sayles, of the same regiment, was fatally shot in the same battle. Sweet was a few rods distant at the time, and assisted him from the field. A few days after he started with him for his home in Crompton, being obliged to stop on the way several times for two or three days to allow of needful rest. The wound eventually healed, and the two returned to the front and reported for duty. Sweet remained in service about nine months, when the Captain being detailed for less active service, he returned to his home. The Captain, we believe, was appointed Judge Advocate, serving in that capacity until some time after the war closed. During a recent visit to his father's, he made the arrangements for expressing in this way his appreciation of the faithful attentions then received. We congratulate both parties to this generous act, not knowing which is the recipient of the most satisfaction, the giver or the receiver."

THE WITBECK ANTI-RENT CASE.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Binghamton last week, affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the Witbeck anti-rent case, and Col. Church is now in possession of the farm. The Albany *Express* thus explains it: "The Witbecks leased the farm from Van Rensselaer in 1789, and it is said to be worth $10,000. In 1863 Van Rensselaer secured a judgment of $144 and costs on an action of ejectment for non-payment of the rent reserved in the lease. Soon after he secured another judgment of $219 and $157 costs. In 1868 Witbeck paid Cagger the last judgment, and also paid the costs of the first judgment. Previous to this, or in 1866, Col. Church, acting for Van Rensselaer, served a writ of possession on a laborer on the farm in the absence of Witbeck, and obtained a paper from him surrendering possession of the premises, and acknowledging himself a tenant of Mr. Cagger, who had succeeded Mr. Van Rensselaer in the possession of the manorial leases. It is claimed that the writ had no legal vitality, having been kept too long before it was served. After the pretended service as stated above, Witbeck settled all the claims against him with Cagger, and no notice was given of the reentering by Church. Subsequently Cagger died, and Church took the manor leases. In 1869 Deputy Sheriff Griggs and a posse attempted to take possession of the grounds for Church under a writ of possession. A fight followed, and Witbeck was severely wounded, and Griggs fatally shot. Witbeck, his sons and others, were tried at Ballston for murder, and acquitted. Witbeck brought suit against Van Rensselaer and Cagger's heirs for leave to redeem the farm, claiming that he had paid up the judgment and costs, and offering to pay what else might be due. The defendants refused a tender for costs, claiming that it should have been made within six months of the service of the notice by Col. Church, (which, as we have stated, was in the absence of Witbeck.) Judge Hogeboom decided against Witbeck, and the General Term, it appears, has affirmed the decision. The case will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals. The claims against the Witbecks foot up only a little more than $350, and it seems an injustice to seize a $10,000 farm to settle so small an incumbrance."

NOVELTIES IN DINNERS.

A German paper publishes a curious account by Herr von Fries, an Austrian employed in the Chinese Customs service, of an official Chinese banquet at which he was present. The guests, he says, having all assembled in the outer court-yard of the house, the doors were thrown open by two coolies, who admitted them into a second court-yard. Here they were received by a flourish of trumpets, some discordant Chinese music, and the firing of mortars. They then proceeded to the third court-yard, where the master of the house received them and showed them into the dining-room, which is only divided from the court-yard by a glass partition. In the middle of the room was a large round table, and against the walls were chairs with a small table before each to put teacups on, tea being served immediately before dinner. The walls were covered with Chinese pictures, and numberless lamps and lanterns hung from the ceiling. After a short conversation in the Chinese language, the table was laid in the presence of the guests. When all was ready, the host asked each guest to come to the table, pointing out his seat, and handing him with many compliments a set of red lacquered chopstics. When this ceremony was completed, the company sat down to dinner. Rice wine was first brought up, together with ham, eggs, and various cold vegetables. The next course consisted of bird's nest soup, and thirty-four dishes followed, among which were sharks' fins, a soup made of diminutive snails of the size of small beans, which came from Lake Tahu, a ragout of ducks' tongues, fishes' brains, with brown sauce, (a most disgusting dish to a European palate,) and puddings baked in oil. Roast pork and ducks were also served; these were eatable, and the fish was particularly well cooked, but Herr Von Fries came to the conclusion that the simplest European dish was preferable to the most elaborate delicacy of the Chinese cuisine, and he says that after dinner he felt as if he had eaten boiled gutta percha. The best part of the entertainment was a dish of excellent fruit. Champagne was served toward the end of the dinner. This is the only wine drank by the Chinese, and only the wealthy can afford to buy it, as a case costs from ten to fifteen Mexican ducats. Cigars were handed round after the soup, and it is the custom to go away directly after dinner. It is also remarkable that at a banquet of this kind the host only appears in official costume, the guests being all in mufti.

IMPORTANT CIVIL ARREST.

Judge Westbrook, yesterday, on the application of Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, attorneys for the plaintiffs in the suit, granted an order of arrest against Jonas Sonneborn. The suit was brought by Messrs. Hobson, Hurtado & Co., agents of the Peruvian Government in this country and dealers in foreign exchange, to recover the current value of £2,000, with interest and costs. It appeared by the complaint in the case that the defendant, Sonneborn, purchased from the plaintiffs a bill of exchange for £2,000, on the representation that the draft given in lieu thereof was drawn against shipments, the bill of lading for which had been forwarded to the London and Hanseatic Bank. It turned out that no bill of lading had been sent to the bank, and that the drafts of defendant drawn against it had been protested. Judge Westbrook fixed the amount of bail at $25,000.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The entering class at Cornell this year numbers 156.

The city of Boston is without a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Salaries paid to teachers in Denver range from $60 to $150 per month.

Elmira is erecting a new school-house to accommodate 1,000 children.

The public schools of Hartford, Conn., have reopened with an attendance of 4,373 scholars.

The rear portion of Phipps' Union Seminary, Albion, N. Y., was last week destroyed by fire; the loss is $7,000.

The Theological Seminary, New-Brunswick, N. J., will open on the 22d inst., and not, as heretofore stated, on the 15th.

At the opening of the schools in Detroit, Mich., last week, 8,659 pupils were in attendance, and a large number were turned away for want of room.

Hon. N. Bateman, present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has formally accepted the position of President of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., tendered to him some time since by the Trustees of that institution.

The new State Normal School building in Worcester, Mass., was dedicated on the 10th inst. The formal address was delivered by Hon. Emory Washburn, of Cambridge. The Principal of the school will be E. Harlow Russell.

Keble College Chapel, Oxford, Eng., will not attain completion for another year. The total cost will be £100,000, and it is said that Mr. Gibbs, who gave £30,000 toward the erection, will be at the expense of the whole building.

New Windsor College, Maryland, formerly known as Calvert College, was opened 14th inst., under the management of Rev. S. B. W. Shryock. The college starts with the names of fifty pupils on its rolls. It is intended for the education of both sexes.

The number of children attending the parochial schools in the diocese of Pittsburg, Penn., is about 15,000, and the number taught by the Sisters of Mercy about 5,000. According to the report of Mr. Luckey, City Superintendent of the public schools, the annual enrollment of pupils for 1873 in Pittsburg was 20,283.

The following figures, taken from tables prepared by R. H. Holbrook, Cincinnati, show the cost of education per pupil in several of our larger cities for 1873: Boston, $45 79; St. Louis, $33 59; Cincinnati, $28 03; New-Haven, $28 16; Columbus, $22 08; Baltimore, $17 51; Buffalo, $18 48; Pittsburg, $18 46; San Francisco, $20 08, (gold;) Syracuse, $15 89; Rochester, $13 59; Providence, $15 83; New-York City, $14 77; Cleveland, $20 05; Utica, $24 93.

In a speech before the Board of Education of Rochester, N. Y., last week, Mr. Lauer gave the following statistics relating to public schools of that city: The amount of expenditure in 1869-70 was $95,688 64; 1870-71, $115,479 66; 1871-72, $134,423 16; 1872-3, $144,349 86; 1873-74, $183,776 36. The attendance, &c., of pupils was as follows:

	Whole number Registered.	Whole belonging.	Number in daily attendance.
1869-70	10,102	6,568	5,434
1870-71	10,128	6,088	5,633
1871-72	9,252	5,557	5,147
1872-73	10,028	5,961	5,534
1873-74	10,799	6,503	6,094

The Sawin Academy, Sherborn, Mass., built through the liberality of the late Miss Martha Sawin, who left $40,000 for its erection and support, was dedicated on the 10th inst. The studies pursued will comprise the branches of an advanced English education and the ancient and modern languages. Boys will be also fitted for the Institute of Technology and other scientific schools. The institution is free to all pupils in the town of Sherborn. Mr. E. A. Allen, formerly of West Newton, is Principal. The building cost $20,000, leaving $20,000 as a fund to support the school, to which has been added $5,000, given by Thomas Dowse to support the High School, the academy taking the place of that institution.

The Auburn *Advertiser* of the 15th inst. says: "Wells College, at Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, reopened last week under most auspicious circumstances. During the vacation the building was repainted and otherwise improved throughout, and new furniture added at an expense of $6,000. There are eighty-five students in attendance the present term, the greatest possible number to be accommodated by the institution, while about thirty applications were refused for want of room. The corps of teachers has been increased, and new advantages have been secured for the benefit of the students. The college is one of the most attractive schools for young ladies in the country, and being established on a broadly liberal foundation, offers unusual opportunities to those seeking the higher education."

The Detroit *Tribune* gives an account of the arrest of an impostor calling himself Geo. H. Moore, who has been soliciting subscriptions on the strength of the following:

DUBLIN, May 10, 1872.

Dearly Beloved Brethren:

Whereas, The English Government has withheld from the College of Maymoth, the sum of $30,000 annually paid by them as a policy for the prolongation of the Catholic doctrine, we therefore agree with G. H. Moore in giving to our Catholic brethren any amount they may be pleased to give him. On our personal authority mass will be celebrated once per month.

His Eminence P. CULLEN,
Right Rev. P. LAHEY,
Rev. J. RYAN.

There is no such college as Maymoth in Ireland, but there is one at Maynooth. Moore is said to have collected something like $1,500.

The *Roanoke Times* says: "Roanoke College (at Salem, Va.) has opened with the largest attendance ever had so early in the session. A large proportion of the former students are returning, and new ones are coming in daily. The session will be the most successful in the history of the college. The increasing reputation of the institution is manifest from the large attendance from other States, while the county and State patronage shows that the college is appreciated where it is best known. Students are already in attendance from fifteen States. Next in number to Virginia come Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, West Virginia, and Maryland. A college that thus builds itself up by hard work and self-denying efforts, without endowment, and in the midst of strong competition, deserves the success it is achieving."

Two Chinese students were admitted, 8th inst., to Yale College, Scientific Department. They passed the examination most creditably, and give promise of superior scholarship. There are now sixty Chinese students supported by their Government in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Thirty came two years ago, and thirty arrived a year since, and thirty more are expected in about a fortnight. So far their deportment has been excellent and their progress quite remarkable. The students are placed at first in cultured families, two in a place, where their first aim is the mastery of our language. They are all under strict supervision, and spend each from two four weeks a year at the "Headquarters" of the Chinese Educational Commission, in Hartford, where they are carefully examined as to their habits and progress.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of Smith College for Women occurred 9th inst., at Northampton, Mass. They decided to open the college in September, 1876. The new academic building will be dedicated in June next. The conditions of admission are to be substantially the same as at Amherst College. In the college curriculum the modern languages, English literature, music, drawing, and esthetics will be more prominent than in other colleges. Prof. Park, of Andover; Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge; Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston; Secretaries Northrop and White, ex-Gov. Washburn, Judge Spaulding, of Northampton, and Profs. Tyler and Seelye, of Amherst, are among the Trustees. Rev. Clark Seelye, the President, is devoting his whole time to supervising the building, the adornment of the grounds and perfecting the plans of the institution.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Ga., says: "We are authorized to give the following as the present status of the plan for the unification of the State University and the denominational colleges of Georgia: The plan of the Commissioners has been indorsed by the Boards of Oglethorpe, of Emory, and of the State University. It was presented on last Thursday, Sept. 3, at Atlanta, to the Board of Trustees of Mercer. The plan and speeches of the Commissioners made a deep and profound impression on the members of the board. But as only a few members of the board were present, and as it is itself one of limited powers, it was deemed best not to act at present, but to wait the meeting of the Georgia Baptist State Convention. It was thought that if a few changes which were proposed should be adopted by the Commissioners and be ratified by the University and the other colleges, the plan would be acceptable to the Baptists of Georgia."

The *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an article on education in Russia and Northern Europe, in which some interesting statistics are given. In 1866 Norway supported 7,133 itinerant and 222 fixed schools. In 1856 the number was 2,345 itinerant and 2,999 fixed schools. The itinerant school system comprised nothing more than the occasional visit of a teacher to the most secluded villages, the instruction being almost entirely oral. In Russia, in 1870, in fourteen of the most thickly populated and most enlightened districts, there were only 4,247 schools for 20,425,294 inhabitants. In charge of these schools were 4,982 teachers, 3,516 of whom were priests. The pupils numbered 143,385, or one pupil to 142 inhabitants. In Northern Europe generally the proportion is one to six. In some districts of Russia there are no schools, those formerly open now being closed. The statistics of education are very imperfect, but it appears that in 1872 there were 24,000 primary schools in Russia, with 875,000 pupils, out of a population of 65,000,000. Last year forty-one normal schools were in operation.

On the subject of co-education of the sexes, the *Pennsylvania School Journal* says: "The difficulty in this matter of co-education is not so much a speculative as a practical one. You cannot convince parents—especially mothers—that it is safe to send their daughters away from home to mixed schools. The Moravian schools for girls are crowded with pupils because of their seclusion; and also the Roman Catholic institutions. Of the colleges of Pennsylvania but four admit both sexes, and these only within a few years. Now, if so good a theory is so barren of results, there must be some overwhelming practical difficulty to be met; and he referred it to the instinctive dislike of mothers to send their daughters to these mixed schools. At home I should prefer to have them together; but when they are to be sent away, not one parent in ten will ever be educated up to this thing. All the theory you can preach in fifty years will produce little effect on the mothers, unless you bring the experiment home to the fireside, or at least to the immediate neighborhood. The fact that the experiment has not been successfully tried before now, is evidence of some practical difficulty in the way."

The Methodist Seminary at Hackettstown, N. J., was dedicated 9th inst., being the fifth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone. The institute has cost, furniture included, $175,000. The Board of Trustees comprises Hon. George J. Ferry, President; Rev. C. S. Coit, Treasurer; Rev. J. K. Burr, D. D., Secretary; Rev. A. L. Brice, Rev. J. R. Bryan, Hon. Peter Smith, Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., M. H. Gillette, Esq., Samuel Eddy, Esq., Rev. J. A. Kingsbury, Hiram M. Rhodes, Esq., Hon. J. C. Ludlow; Rev. J. M. Tuttle, Financial Agent. The Faculty of the institute is composed of Rev. George H. Whitney, D. D., President, Intellectual and Moral Science; Rev. H. C. Whiting, A. M., Ancient Languages; L. H. Batchelder, A. B., Natural Science and Mathematics; Charles Grobe, Musical Director; Edward A. Whitney, Commercial Department; Joseph S. Smith, Phonography; Miss M. A. Wragge, Preceptress, Belles-Lettres; Miss Anna Nicholl, M. L. A., History, Painting and Drawing; Miss Fanny Gulick, M. L. A., English Literature, French and German; Miss Stella Waldo, Piano and Organ; Miss Laura J. Hanlon, M. L. A., Piano, Organ, Vocal Music. Mrs. E. G. Munn is Matron.

In an article on "The Cost of School Books," the Cleveland (Ohio) *Daily Herald* says that a large portion of the price is made up of the "cost of introduction," or, in other words, the cost to the publishers of pushing one book into the schools and pushing another out. "In point of fact," says the *Herald*, "until within two or three years the expenses of introduction were so great, and the competion between rival school-book publishers, or their agents, so fierce and—we might almost say—so unscrupulous, that it took a moderate fortune to get a new book fairly into the schools. The cost of introducing some series of books into the schools of two or three leading cities was far in excess of the actual cost of production, and in some cases the books were not in a year before they were thrown out again at the instigation of a rival. So great and oppressive had this evil become that the publishers at last were compelled to come to an understanding with each other, and to agree to modify in some degree the ruinous system of introduction. But the 'school-book war' still goes on, and though prosecuted in a less costly manner, it still involves considerable outlay in excess of the legitimate expenses of book manufacture and regular profits and discounts to dealers."

The *Bucks County* (Penn.) *Intelligencer* says: "The new term at Swarthmore College began last week with about 255 students upon the rolls. Of these between ninety and one hundred are new ones, and the others remain over from previous terms. The new freshman class, in the collegiate department, contains nearly fifty students, some of whom have been prepared in the lower classes, while others have been drawn from schools at a distance. The collegiate classes number just 100 students, of whom thirteen are seniors, fourteen juniors, twenty-six sophomores, and forty-seven freshmen. There are twelve new students from Bucks County, of whom nine are from Solebury. Of the fourteen outside students admitted to the freshman class, Bucks County furnishes seven. * * * * * * *

Several years ago a Friend, named Merritt, residing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., being unmarried, made his will in favor of the college, devising to it an estate supposed to be worth not less than $700,000. This was to be devoted to the founding of a polytechnic school in connection with the college, and was an amount sufficient to do this upon a most liberal scale. Some time afterward, however, the testator married, and, at the request of his wife, canceled the legacy to the college, which then passed to her benefit. It so happened that Merritt and his wife were passengers on the steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, which was lost on the coast of Nova Scotia about two years since. Both were drowned, and the immense estate passed to the heirs at law."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only one sale was effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 16, namely: Legal sale, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Geo. E. Horne, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller, auctioneer, of a three-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25 by 102.2 feet, on East Eightieth street, south side, 200 feet east of Third avenue; property sold to Chas. White & Co., second mortgagees, for $11,725. The remaining auctions of the day noticed were postponed as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of the house and lot No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, adjourned to the 22d inst; sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, adjourned to the 23d inst; sale by Wm. Kennelly of a house and lot on East Fifty-third street, east of Madison avenue, adjourned to the 28th inst; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises No. 41 Park street, adjourned to Oct. 7; and sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of the premises Nos. 51 and 53 Cherry street, east of Roosevelt street, adjourned to the same date. The proposed suburban sale of Rockland Lake villa sites, Messrs. Miller & Mathewson, auctioneers, was postponed by reason of the storm to the first clear day.

We would call particular attention to auction in charge of E. A. Lawrence & Co., which takes place to-morrow at Schneider's Scheutzen Park Hotel, Astoria, of some 1,200 valuable Astoria lots, advertised to be sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, and therefore offering special inducements for investment.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions noticed for to-day are the following: By James M. Miller, Supreme Court sale, Alexander H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, together 37.8 by 91, Nos. 249 and 251 West Nineteenth street, north side, 518.10 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also No. 253, adjoining the above, 23 by 112.5. Also, thirteen lots on the south-east corner of Railroad avenue and Sixth street, Twenty-third Ward, late Morrisania. Also similar sale, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of the Kipp's Bay Malt House, with plot of land 148.1½ by 150 on the south-east corner of First avenue and Thirty-eighth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the property situate at Unionville, Jamaica, Long Island, to be sold on the premises on Grand street, between Drew avenue and Eldert's lane, twenty-four lots and dwelling. Also, at Exchange, similar sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the whole block front on the west side of Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick store, tenement, and lot, East 80th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2 .... $11,725

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Monroe st., No. 112, s. s., between Rutgers and Pelham sts., 24x93.3; Monroe st., No. 114, s. s., between Rutgers and Pelham sts. 21.9x92.8; Wm. E. Van Name, Orange, N. J., to Mary A. Van Name, Brooklyn $13,500

Prospect place, w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 43d st, 16.8x54; Elizabeth Endriss to John Brutsch 14,000

12th st., No. 266, west, 375.9 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 16.8x87; Sarah Fresn Harsell, Ravenswood, Long Island, to John Strobel 8,000

16th st., n. s., 250.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 49.11x92; Doris, wife Charles A. Buddensiek, to Frances Cronkright 56,000

16th st., n. s., 275.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.11x92, Rosalie, wife of Isador Perl, to Doris, wife of Charles A. Buddensiek 27,500

53d st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.2; John Adriance to Frederick Leake, Williamstown, Mass. 3,500

93d st., s. s., 102.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 47.6x102.2; Robert Murray to Phebe A., wife of Isaac T. Reeve 36,000

123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 300x99.11; [illegible] 30,000

[illegible] 197.6, Morrisania; Jacob Cohen to Abe and Gabriel Mayer, [illegible] 5,000

Grove av., w. s., [illegible] 100x100; Oxford place, s. s., 100 ft. e. of Sylvan av.; runs s. 100 ft., thence e. 100 ft. to Grove av., thence n. 72 ft., thence n. 32.9 ft. to Oxford place, thence w. 83 ft.; West Farms; James R. Coulter to Patrick McIntyre 4,000

Myrtle av., w. s., part lot 65, Upper Morrisania, 75x150; William H. Leggett to R. L. Leggett 6,000

5th av., e. s., 25 ft. of 13th st., 24.10x100; Virginia R., wife of William H. Osborn, to William H. Gebhard 45,000

9th av., Nos. 238 and 240, e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 25th st., 49.4x100; Charles H. Mundy, Metuchen, N. J., to Joseph M. Ohmers; q. c., all title .... Nom.

Lot 194, map made by A. Findlay, of land at Fordham, 50x100; Jas. Hayes, Fall River, Mass., to Ellen McGuire, widow 450

Rear strip, 60 ft. w. of 1st av. and 75.4 ft. n. of 46th st., 1.4x20; William A. Juch to Frederick Bohde, q. c. 10

Same location, lot, 1.8x20; Frederick Bohde to Henry Brinker, Rochester, N. Y., and Andrew Icken, Jersey City 16

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Monroe st., n. s., 104.4 ft. e. of Rutgers st., 26.1x100; Leah Isaacs to Heyman Schnitzer 81,000

LEASES RECORDED.

8th av., No. 42, 5 years, per year $1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV., MURRAY HILL.

For sale on Madison av., near 37th st., a first-class full-size four-story brown-stone house, thoroughly well built, and recently overhauled and decorated. Being located in the centre of the block, it has uninterrupted light and air to 5th av., and the front is also unobstructed. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, IN WEST 39TH ST., very near 5th av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, complete order; all conveniences; cheapest house on Murray Hill.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs. a four-story high-stoop brown-stone 21-foot house at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension is attached to dining-room.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY TWENTY-foot house, with extension attached, for sale at a bargain, located on 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house, for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house and lot of ground, No. 17 West 21st st.; lot 30x100; with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x18; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st. New-York.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

$1,000 DOWN AND BALANCE TO SUIT the purchaser.—A fine, large, light, and well-located factory, only five miles from this City, on railroad line, (freight depot at door;) twenty-five-horse engine, forty-horse boiler, Roger's planer and matcher; save your rent and own your factory. Call upon BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.—CHOICE LOTS ON REASONABLE terms at Roselle, N. J., forty-three minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The lots front on Washington, 5th and 6th avenues. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ORANGE AND ORANGE MOUNTAIN, (SPEcialty.)—For sale and exchange, several fine residences; also unimproved property; location high, very healthy; good neighborhood.
A. BALDWIN, No. 98 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR STATION—RECENTLY built house; good lot, splendid neighborhood; $5,000; terms easy; must be sold before Oct. 1. A great bargain. A. BALDWIN, No. 98 Liberty st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place, contains six rooms and bath room, and abundant closet room; rent, $700 per annum; keys at Mr. Kiele's, No. 78.
Also store, first floor and basement of No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $800 per annum; will rent separately; carpenter shop, No. 45 Thomas st.; $20 per month.
Store, back room and front basement room at No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $500 per annum; basement store, rear room, and large hallway at No. 46 Hudson st.; $400 per annum; keys with Geo. Schmidt.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS, FINISHED EQUAL TO 5th av. dwellings, and confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness, and elegance any yet built; ten large rooms; parlor, chambers, and halls trimmed in walnut and mahogany, with mirrors; floors steam-heated, and hot water supplied; rent very moderate. Apply at 61st st., between Broadway and 9th av., or at F. CRAWFORD'S, No. 953 3d av.

TO LET—THE THREE FOUR-STORY BRICK buildings and lots, Nos. 126, 128, and 130 East 24th st., south side, near 4th av., and well known as the Charlier Institute, having a frontage of 80 feet on 24th st., and admirably adapted for a hotel or large boarding-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on 18th st., first door east from Broadway; a choice location for business purposes; will be let to a responsible tenant at a moderate rent.
Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, No. 860 Broadway, or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; it will be let low to a strictly private family; for terms and permit to see house apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story brown-stone house, No. 114 East 38th st., near Park av., in first-class order; rent, $150 per month. Apply to
CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE BEST residences in Morristown, N. J.; very reasonable terms. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE, twelve rooms, on Tappan Zee; river front, boat, fruits, &c. WM. J. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR A FULL AND COMPLETE LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A STORE AND LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor to lease in building, opposite Grand Central Depot; most desirable location in the City. Apply to R. E. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

TO LET—STORE NO. 374 CANAL ST., BETWEEN West Broadway and Church st. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED four-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, below 50th st., from October until June, or for one year. Any party wishing to let their house at a moderate price, when it will be well cared for, will find this a good opportunity. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,167 New-York Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—ROOM FOR A LUNCH counter in an establishment having a good custom, or a small room for same purpose in a good location. Address, with price and full particulars, GEO. A. THOMPSON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE PRICE 10c. **ARCADIAN.**

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

The wittiest and most humorous periodical of the day. A new novel entitled

THE TRIPLE MURDER; or, **The Demon of Central Park**

BY P. T. BARNUM.

The celebrated THINCULO LETTERS are resumed in the present number.

To be had at the news-dealers, and at the office [illegible]

E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

Lots, Astoria Lots.

1,126 Lots in Auction.

Supreme Court sale in foreclosure. By order of the Supreme Court of Queens County.

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1874

AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT

SCHNEIDER'S SCHEUTZEN PARK HOTEL,

Near the Premises, Astoria, by

E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.,

Under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., Referee.

GREATEST AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS THAT EVER TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.

1,126 SPLENDID LOTS IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

These lots are situated between Newtown road, Grand st., and Flushing av., the main streets of Astoria, and in the most beautiful and healthy part of Long Island City.

The beautiful village, just across the East River, is not alone an excellent home for

Working People and Business Men of New-York,

But is also an excellent place

For Speculators in Property.

These lots are sure to rise rapidly in value.

The Location is High and Healthy, Property Attractive and Accessible.

Manufacturers had never a better opportunity to buy property in the vicinity of New-York.

A large population, factories, hotels, and stores surround the property, Steinway's great piano factory, and others.

THE BLASTING OF HELL GATE, AND THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER FROM 77TH ST. TO ASTORIA, WILL MULTIPLY THE VALUE IN A SHORT TIME.

The sale takes place by order of the Supreme Court, and in foreclosure of a mortgage therefore.

THE LOTS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING.

A Rare and Unusual Opportunity of Purchasing Property.

TERMS.

Ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale, twenty per cent. in thirty days, when title deeds will be delivered. Balance of seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage if desired at seven per cent., payable in three annual instalments, with interest.

Maps and particulars at the office

Of the Auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway, (BASEMENT;)

Office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine st., AND

Office of the Trustees, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

To reach property take ferry-boat at Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninety-second Street Ferry, thence by horse cars; or take Harlem steam-boats from Peck slip, or 11th st. landing at dock foot of street in Astoria, from whence it is an easy walk to the lots.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 143 West 49th st., between Broadway and 7th av., lot 21.4x100.5. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against The HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Hewlet's Hotel, in the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the lands and premises, franchises and property, real or personal, described as follows, that is to say: All the railroad of the said Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company as constructed or to be constructed from a point on the South Side Railroad, at or near Valley Stream, in the County of Queens, State of New-York, to Hempstead in the County and State aforesaid, with its superstructure, tracks, rails, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other appurtenances, together with all rights of way now acquired or obtained or hereafter to be acquired or obtained by the defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, and including all depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, and other structures, all machines and other shops, and the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on which the same are or may be erected, and all the pieces of land which shall be used for depot or station purposes with the appurtenances, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials acquired or to be hereafter acquired for the constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including, also, all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, connecting with or relating to the said railroad or the construction, maintenance or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, also, all the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estates, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.—Dated, Sept. 9, 1874.
s10-law6wTh JESSE JOHNSON, Referee.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet. **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT AT OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classes in music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

$15.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO, experienced and particular with beginners, desires some scholars; first-class references. Address L. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SPLENDID 7 1-2 OCTAVE PIANO, NEARLY new, sacrificed low for cash, or exchanged partly for diamonds; cost $550. Call on Mr. Kamping, No. 77 Cedar st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 1,148 Broadway, Stevens building, corner 27th st., where it has been placed for convenience of sale, handsome parlor furniture, black walnut and gilt, in figured satin damask, Marqueterie parlor cabinet, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut buffet and chairs, carved black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top; black walnut Plympton sofa bed, commodes, washstands and chairs, curled hair and spring mattress, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c., cornices, lambrequins and lace curtains, black walnut library and centre tables, rosewood and black walnut wardrobes, writing desks and lounges, moquet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also an assortment of china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers, NO. 35 PINE ST.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS and BONDS at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
REAL ESTATE at private sale. Property rented, and appraisements made on individual account, or for executors, administrators, or assignees.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the sale at auction of merchandise, household furniture, &c., at residence and stores.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF [illegible] SELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, at No. 465 Broome st., on the [illegible] day of September, at 10 A. M., 328 pounds [illegible] balance of stock in trade of [illegible]
[illegible]

A. [illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 79⅛	1300 North-western.. 36
1400 do... 79⅛	500 do... 35¾
1900 do... 79⅛	300 do... 35½
100 do... 79⅛	1000 do... 35½
1400 do... 79⅛	600 do... 35⅝
500 do...s3. 79⅛	200 do...s3. 35⅝
200 Erie Railway... 34¾	800 do... 35⅞
200 do... 34⅞	800 do...s3. 36
200 do... 34⅞	200 do... 36
200 do... 34¾	400 do... 36⅛
100 do...b3. 34⅞	300 do... 36
100 Pacific Mail... 48¼	300 do... 35⅞
500 do...s3. 48	200 do... 35¾
100 do... 48	100 do... 35⅝
300 do... 48⅛	300 do... 35½
1600 do... 48⅛	200 Rock Island... 100⅛
100 do...c. 48⅛	100 do... 100⅛
300 do...s3. 48⅛	400 do... 100⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103⅞	400 do... 100⅛
200 do...s3. 103⅞	200 do... 100¼
800 Ohio & Miss... 24⅛	200 do... 100⅛
200 do... 24⅛	100 do... 100⅛
2000 Lake Shore... 75⅝	100 do... 100⅞
300 do... 75⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pf. s3. 12
200 do... 75½	200 C. C. & I. C.... 8¾
1600 do... 75½	2400 St. Paul... 32⅝
1300 do... 75½	500 do... 32½
600 do...b3. 75⅝	300 do... 32½
200 do...s3. 75⅝	300 do... 32¾
1600 do... 75⅝	100 do... 32⅞
400 do... 75⅝	100 do... 32¾
500 do... 75¾	500 do... 32⅝
100 do...b3. 75¾	200 do...s3. 32¾
200 do...s3. 75⅝	700 Tol. & Wabash.. 32½
1200 do... 75⅝	100 do... 32⅝
4000 Union Pacific... 34	100 do... 32⅝
1000 do... 34⅛	300 do... 32½
800 do... 34⅛	100 do... 32½
500 do... 34⅛	300 do... 32½
200 do... 34⅛	1000 do... 32⅝
100 do... 34¼	2000 do... 33
800 do...b3. 34⅛	400 do...s3. 32⅞
600 do... 34¼	800 do...c. 32⅞
200 do... 34⅛	500 do... 32⅞
300 North-west. Pref. 55	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Registered.12.117½	$5,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.117⅛
10,000 do... 117⅝	11,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. new...12.115¼
20,000 do... 117⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '67... 116⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon...12.118⅛	11,000 U. S. 5s, Reg.112¼
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...12.116⅛	20,000 U.S.5s, C., '81.112¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...12.115½	60,000 do... 112⅛
	2,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.111½
	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 R.110⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bs, b. c... 94	20 Am. Ex.... b. c. 60⅞
3,000 A. & Sus. 1st.103¼	10 Ill. Central... b. c. 91
4,000 C., R. I.&P. 7s.105¼	20 N. Jer. Central... 104¾
10,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. Gold Bds.. 77	50 do... 104½
10,000 do... 76¾	15 do... b. c.104¼
20,000 do... 76½	500 C. & R. I... b. c.100¾
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.102	200 do... 100⅝
1,000 Mich So.2d... 99¾	400 do... 100½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 99¼	200 do... 100⅝
1,000 Erie 4th... 100	200 do... 100¾
1,000 C.P. & A. Old.100	100 do... 100⅞
5,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.103	500 do... 100¾
50,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.107⅞	900 Un. Pac... b. c. 34
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st R.107¾	200 do... 33⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 86⅝	100 do...s3. 33⅞
2,000 do... 86½	400 do...b3. 34
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85¼	1400 do... 34⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 74	100 do... 34⅛
10,000 C.,C.&I. C.1st. 69	100 do...b3. 34⅛
2,000 do... 68½	300 do...s3. 34
5,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 70	500 do...s3. 34⅛
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 84	1000 do... 34⅛
1,000 L. & N. C., '98. 87	200 do... 34¼
10,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.107½	300 do...b3. 34¼
10,000 D.&H.R.Bs.'84.108½	100 do...b3. 34¼
5 Fourth Nat. Bk... 100	100 do...s60. 34
10 Bk. of N. Y...b3.123	300 do...b3. 34⅛
11 Metropolitan Bk.128	500 do... 34½
50 Mercantile Bk... 116	300 do... 34½
80 Spring Mt. Coal... 68	1300 do... 34⅜
50 C. & P. Gd... b. c. 87½	400 do... 34½
400 do... 87¼	1000 do... 34⅜
300 W. U. Tel. b. c.s3. 79⅛	800 do...b3. 34⅝
300 do... 79½	400 do... 34½
1700 do... 79⅝	200 do... 34½
700 do...s3. 79¼	100 C. & N. W... b. c. 35⅜
200 do... 79⅛	700 do... 35½
1300 do...s3. 79½	100 do...s3. 35½
100 do... 79⅝	300 do... 35⅝
100 do...b3. 79⅝	300 do...s3. 35¾
600 Pac. M... b. c. s3. 48½	700 do... 35⅜
100 do... 48⅛	200 do... 35⅞
200 do...s3. 48	300 do... 35¾
200 do... 48	300 do...s3. 35⅜
250 do... 47¾	800 do... 36
200 do...s3. 47¾	500 do... 36⅛
200 do... 47⅞	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 54½
500 do...b3. 48	300 C., M. &St.P.b. c. 32⅝
400 do... 48	300 do... 32¾
100 do...b3. 48⅛	100 do... 32¼
200 do... 48⅛	300 do... 32⅜
100 do... 48¼	200 do... 32½
200 N. Y C. & H. b. c.104	800 do...b3. 32⅜
200 do... 103⅞	800 do... 32¾
18 do... 104⅛	100 do... 32⅞
50 do...c.104	1000 do... 33
100 do... 103⅞	100 do... 33
300 Erie Rail. b. c. b3. 34⅜	50 do... 32⅞
100 do... 34⅜	100 do... 32⅞
100 do... 34⅝	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. 51¼
200 do... 34½	200 do... b. c. 52
200 do...b3. 34½	700 T., W.& W.b.c. s3. 32⅝
200 do... 34⅜	800 do... 32¾
800 do...s3. 34¼	300 do... 32⅝
100 do... 34¼	200 do...s60. 32¼
2800 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 75⅝	200 do...b3. 32⅝
500 do... 75½	100 do...s10. 32⅝
300 do...s3. 75⅝	1200 do... 32⅞
500 do... 75⅝	1100 do... 32⅞
100 do... 75⅝	1100 do...c. 32⅞
500 do... 75½	200 do... 33
200 do... 75½	200 do...b10. 33
200 do... 75⅝	100 do... 33⅛
1200 do... 75¾	70 C., C. C. & I... 65
1600 do... 75¾	5 do... 64
300 do... 75⅝	34 D., L. & W... b. c.109
800 do... 75⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pf... 12½
1400 do... 75⅝	20 do... 12
200 do... 75¾	100 do... 12
600 do... 75⅞	200 Ohio & Miss... b. c. 24⅝
	50 C., C. & I. C... b. c. 8½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 West. Un... b3. 79⅝	400 North-western... 35⅞
200 Pacific Mail... b3. 48⅛	100 do... b3. 35⅞
200 Panama... b3. 113	100 do... 36
200 Erie Railway... 34⅛	100 do... 35⅞
300 do... s3. 34	100 do... s3. 35¾
1400 do... 34	300 do... 35⅞
300 do... 34⅛	300 St. Paul... b3. 33¼
10 N. Jer. Cen... 104½	100 do... 33⅛
100 Lake Shore... b3. 75⅞	100 do... 33¼
300 do... 75⅞	700 do... 33⅜
900 do... 75¾	100 do... 33¼
800 do... b3. 75¾	200 do... 33⅜
300 do... 75¾	100 St. Paul Pref... 52¾
100 Rock Island... 100⅞	100 Tol. & Wab... b3. 33⅛
100 Union Pacific... b3. 34⅛	200 do... 33⅛
400 do... 34⅛	100 Ohio & Miss... 24⅛
100 do... s3. 34⅜	200 do... 24½
300 do... 34⅜	200 do... 24⅝
200 do... s3. 34⅛	100 do... 24
100 do... s3. 34⅛	100 Pacific of Mo... 39½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81... 117⅞	$3,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 118¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64... 115¼	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 117¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tol. & W. con. conv... b. c. 55	300 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 48
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, coup... b. c. 107¾	900 do... 47⅞
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s.'87. 95	100 do... b3. 48
1,000 U. Pac. 1st. 85⅛	100 Mich. Central R.. 73½
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 87	300 C. & N. W. R. b. c. 35¾
1,000 U. Pacific Inc. Past Due... 88½	600 do... 35⅝
5,000 U. Pac., S. F... 74	200 do... 35¾
5,000 do... 74⅛	400 do... b3. 35⅞
1,000 O. & M. C., S. F. 90	100 do... b3. 36⅛
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d. 102	100 do... 36
2,000 L. & N. con. '98. 87½	100 do... 36½
1,000 N. J. C. conv.. 102	200 do... 36⅜
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 105¾	200 do... 36½
43 Cent. Nat. Bank.. 99	200 do... 36¼
100 Quicksilver Pf... 39	100 do... s3. 36⅛
12 American Ex... 61	40 P., F. W. & C. Gd. b. c. 93
300 W. U. Tel... b. c. 79½	2000 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 75⅝
200 do... s3. 79⅝	300 do... 75¾
300 do... 79⅝	300 do... b3. 75¾
100 do... s3. 79½	100 do... 75⅞
100 do... 79⅝	200 Chic. & R. I... b. c. 100⅞
500 do... 79⅝	100 do... 101
1000 do... b3. 79½	100 do... 100¾
400 do... s3. 79½	100 do... 100⅞
300 do... b3. 79⅝	1100 T., W. & W. b. c. 32¾
200 do... 79⅝	200 do... 32⅞
700 do... 79½	500 do... b3. 33
2200 U. Pacific... b. c. 34¼	400 do... 33
200 do... 34⅜	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 33¼
150 do... 34¼	300 do... 33⅛
100 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.104	300 do... 33¼
100 do... 104	100 do... s3. 33¼
100 do... c.104⅛	300 do... 33⅜
300 do... s3.104	100 do... 33½
200 do... c.104⅛	300 do... 33⅝
100 do... s3.104⅛	400 Del., Lack. & W... 109⅛
200 do... c.104¼	400 Ohio & Miss... b. c. 24
100 Harlem R... s3. 125	300 do... 23⅞
100 do... b. c. 125	100 do... 24
	100 do... 24⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. con... 83½	200 Union Pacific... 34¼
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 74	300 do... s3. 34⅜
3,000 U. Pac., L. G... 87¼	100 do... 34⅜
600 Western Union... 79½	600 do... s3. 34½
100 do... b3. 79⅝	200 do... 34½
1600 do... 79⅝	100 do... b3. 34⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H... s3.104	200 St. Paul... 33⅝
100 Pacific Mail... b3. 48	600 do... 33¾
100 do... 48	100 do... b3. 33¾
200 do... 48½	35 North-western... 36½
200 Erie Railway.b3. 34⅝	100 do... b30. 36¼
500 Lake Shore... 75⅝	100 do... 36⅜
600 do... b3. 75⅞	200 do... s3. 36¼
300 do... 75⅞	400 do... 36⅜
300 Toledo & Wab... 32⅞	100 do... b3. 36½
400 Ohio & Miss... 24⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

Notwithstanding the depressing effect which the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the Potter law litigation, might be reasonably expected to exert on Western railway shares, especially in the stocks directly and contingently involved in the decision, there has been considerable activity to-day in the Wall street markets, and on the Stock Exchange the transactions have approached buoyancy. At the opening of the Exchange the whole list of active stocks was off ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. from last night's closing prices, and a decline of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. farther was the next development of the state of feeling, North-west being most strongly affected by the downward tendency, and falling from 36 to 35¼. After the morning board there was a strong speculative movement manifested, and under its influence the whole list recovered, North-western returning to 36⅛, from 35⅜; St. Paul from 32⅛ to 33⅛, Union Pacific from 34 to 34⅝, Western Union from 79⅜ to 79⅝, Rock Island, 100¼ to 100⅞, and Lake Shore, 75⅜ to 75⅞. The remainder of the list went up ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., excepting New-York Central, which went down ¼ from 104⅛ to 103⅞, and New-Jersey Central from [illegible]

"Granger" stocks reacted slightly, North-western touching 35¾, and the other active shares were about steady. At the Second Call the market recovered its tone, and there was an advance to 36⅛ in North-western, 33⅜ in St. Paul, 75⅞ in Lake Shore. The remainder of the list was firm, and in the last hour of business the best prices of the day were reached, Union Pacific advancing strongly to 34½; Lake Shore, 75⅞; Wabash, 32⅞; North-west, 36½; New-York Central, 104, and New-Jersey Central, 104⅝, at which quotations they closed. St. Paul, however, made the most improvement of the day, closing 1⅛ above last night's final price. The total sales were nearly 150,000 shares, with the bulk of the dealings in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Western Union, aggregating one-half of the whole number of shares disposed of. There is evident satisfaction felt at the fact that a disposition has at last been reached in this Western railroad contest, which has for so many months been a source of anxiety and disquietude in the market for speculative securities. The public repugnance to this whole question is shown in the manner in which speculation in these Granger shares has been avoided, for, though the struggle afforded ample margin for realization on its results, the stock has been comparatively neglected all the way through, and the operators have preferred to deal in shares untrammeled by any such influences as the Potter law and the pressure from the Granges. The Money market has been devoid of feature to-day, the supply being, as usual, abundant at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call, with 2½ as the ruling rate. Gold was higher than for several weeks past, opening at 109⅞ and closing at 110, having touched 110⅛ during the morning. This enhancement of the premium is mainly due to the disturbances in New-Orleans, which have served also to stimulate the speculation. The rates for Gold Loans were "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. Government Bonds have been strong and higher in sympathy with the advance in Gold, with large transactions in Registered Sixes of 1881 at 117⅝@117¾; Coupons, 118⅛; and New Fives, coupon, at 112¼. Registered '65s. new, advanced to 115¼c. The speculation in Railway Mortgages was active and well distributed, with sales of $40,000 in North-western Gold Bonds at 77 to 76½, and $80,000 New-York Central, First Coupon, at 107¾. The Union Pacific issues were very strong on large sales, Firsts being bought at 85⅛@85¼; Sinking Funds, 74@74⅛; and Land Grants at 87, and finally 87¼. The market for State Securities was inactive, and Bank Shares were firm, but quiet. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury embraced the disbursement of $23,000 for bonds, $34,000 for interest, and the receipt of $369,000 for Customs duties. Sterling Exchange is steady at a slight advance; the sales are $4 83½@$4 84 for Sixty days, and $4 85¾@$4 86¼ for demand.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s, coup., '81	112⅛	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¼	117⅛
American Gold	109¾	110
Bills on London, 60 days'	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
New York Central	103¾	104
Chicago & Rock Island	101	100⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅜	48⅛
St. Paul Common	32⅝	33¾
St. Paul Preferred	52¼	53
Western Union	79⅝	79⅝
Union Pacific	34	34½
Lake Shore	75¾	75⅞
Toledo & Wabash	32⅜	32⅞
North-western Common	36⅜	36½
North-western Preferred	55¼	54⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	109	100
New-Jersey Central	105	104⅝
Panama	112½	113
Erie	34⅞	34⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝	24⅛
C., C. & Ind. Central	8⅝	8¾
Harlem	127	125¼

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	103⅞	2,068
Harlem	125⅝	125	200
Erie	34⅞	34	5,700
Fort Wayne	93	93	40
Lake Shore	75⅞	75¼	26,700
Wabash	33⅛	32⅜	14,700
North-western	36½	35¼	16,635
North-western Preferred	55	54⅜	600
Rock Island	101	100¼	4,500
Spring Mountain Coal	68	68	80
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33¾	32⅜	12,150
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	53	51¼	500
Pittsburg	87½	87¼	150
Del., Lack. & Western	109⅛	109	434
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	104¼	95
Michigan Central	73½	73½	100
Illinois Central	91	91	10
Union Pacific	34⅝	33⅞	25,650
C., C., C. & I.	65	64	75
C., C. & Ind. Central	8¾	8⅝	250
Ohio & Miss.	24½	23⅞	3,500
Panama	113	113	100
Western Union	79⅝	79¼	20,600
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	12¼	12	520
Pacific Mail	48¼	47¾	8,850
Quicksilver Preferred	39	39	100
Amer. Mer. Un. Express	61	60⅞	32
Total			144,339

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, registered	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, coupons	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1862, registered	112⅜	112⅞
5-20s, 1862, coupons	112½	113
5-20s, 1864, registered	114¼	114¾
5-20s, 1864, coupons	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865, new registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, new coupon	115¾	116¼
5-20s, 1867, registered	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, coupons	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1868, registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117½
10-40s, registered	110¾	110⅞
10-40s, coupons	111½	111¾
5s, 1881, registered	112⅛	112⅜
5s, 1881, coupons	112⅛	112⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90½	90¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82¾	83

The transactions for the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$1,237,125
Currency balances	1,397,391
Gross clearances	27,167,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$66,894,113
Currency balances	2,525,525
Gold exchanges	3,714,698
Gold balances	428,644

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83... 30	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78.108
Alabama 5s, '86... 30	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.108
Alabama 8s, '86... 45	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.108
California 7s... 110	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.108
Connecticut 6s... 103	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.108
Georgia 7s, new bs.. 90	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.102
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 80	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.102
Georgia 7s, gold bs.. 78	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju. 20
Indiana 5s... 101	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77... 100	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 42
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79... 100½	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O. 42
Ill. War Loan... 101	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July... 28
Kentucky 6s... 100	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct... 28
Louisiana 6s... 20	N. C. Fund. Act '66. 15
La. 6s, new bonds... 21	N. C. Fund. Act '68. 15
La. 8s, Levee bonds.. 20	N. C. S. Tax, Class 1. 5
Mich. 6s, '78-79... 102⅜	Ohio 6s, '75... 100
Mich. 7s, '90... 104	Ohio 6s, '81... 103
Mo. 6s, due in '74... 99½	Ohio 6s, '86... 103
Mo. 6s, due in '75... 99	Rhode Island 6s... 103
Mo. 6s, due in '76... 98	South Carolina 6s... 25
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 96	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
Fund. bs., due in '94. 92½	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.. 6
L. bs., due '81 to '91, inc. 93½	Tenn. 6s, old... 75
H. & St. Jo., due '75. 98	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 74
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 96	Virginia 6s, old... 28
N. Y. R. Bounty L... 107¼	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 28
N. Y. C. Bounty L... 107¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bs... 52¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74.108	Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d ser. 37
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75.108	
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77.108	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...103	L. Shore C. R. 2d... 92
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs... 99	Mar. & Cin. 1st... 100
Ches. & O. 6s 1st... 49	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 99
Ches. & Oh. 6s, x c.. 49	Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.111
Chic. & Alton 1st... 105½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s... 100
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 89½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 94½
Chic., B. & Q. 8s, 1st.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 94
Chic., R. I. & P... 108	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 91½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st... 105	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D. 88½	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.105¾
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs. 76¾	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75... 102½
Gal. & Chic. Ext... 101	Har. 1st 7s C... 107
Gal. & Chic. 2d... 100½	Har. 1st 7s R... 107
Del., L. & W. 1st... 105	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 90
Del., L. & W. 2d... 103	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 74
Del., L. & W. 7s C... 104	Cen. Pac. G bs... 90½
Morris & E. 1st... 107	West. Pac. bs... 82¾
Morris & E. 2d... 102	Union Pac. 1st bds... 85⅛
Morris & E. 7s of '71. 98	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 86⅝
Erie 1st Ext... 103	Union P. In. p. due. 88
Erie 2d 7s, '79... 100	Union Pac. S. F... 73⅞
Erie 3d 7s, '83... 97½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 78⅝
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 85	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. 100
H. & St. Jo. 8s C... 73	P., F. W. & C. 1st... 105
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.. 90	P., F. W. & C. 2d... 102
Ind., B. & W. 1st... 45	Clev. & P. C. S. F... 100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.. 99¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d... 100¾
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 90
Clev. & Tol. S. F... 102	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st. 68½
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.. 99	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d. 20
Clev., P. & A. o. b.. 99½	St. L. & I. M. 1st... 84
Clev., P. & A. n. b.. 99	St. L. & I. M. 2d... 56
Det., M. & T. bds... 97	Alton & T. H. 1st... 105
Buff. & Erie n. bds.. 99	T., P. & W., W. D... 73½
Buff. & S. L. 7s... 98	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s. 50
L. Shore C. C. 1st... 98	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. 70
L. Shore C. C. 2d... 90	Tol. & Wab. C. C... 50

And the following for City Bank shares:

America... 148	Market... 118
American Exchange. 112½	Mechanics'... 134
Bnks' & Bks' Asso.. 75	Mercantile... 116
Cent. National... 98	Merchants'... 118
City... 300	Merchants' Ex... 106½
Commerce... 117½	New-York... 120
Corn Exchange... 120	North America... 90½
First National... 200	Pacific... 165
Fourth National... 100	Park... 137
Fulton... 140	Peoples'... 140
Gallatin National... 125	Phenix... 100
Imp. & Traders'... 192	Republic... 105
Irving... 127	State of New-York... 110
Manhattan... 150	Union... 139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 16.
Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	103¾	104
Camden and Amboy	127	127½
Pennsylvania Central	53⅜	53⅞
Reading	55¼	55¾
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	13	13½
Northern Central	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation	45½	46⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96¾

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $4 75@$5 12½ for Extra Spring. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 04 for No. 1 Spring; 98c. for No. 2 do., cash; 96c., September; 94c., October; No. 3 do., 94c.@94½c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 76½c., cash; 75½c., September; 74¼c., October; High Mixed, 78c.; Rejected, 65½c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 48¼c. for No. 2, cash; 48c., September; 46¼c., October. Rye in fair demand and higher at 84c.@85c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 03½@$1 04 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 02, September; 93c., October; No. 3 do., 86c. Pork steady at $24 25, cash; $18, seller all the year. Lard in fair demand and advanced at 15c., spot; 11⅝c.@11¾c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats in good demand; held above buyers' views. Whisky firm at $1. On the open board this afternoon Wheat closed quiet at 96¾c., September; Corn, 75¾c., September; 74¼c., October; Oats steady. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Flour—Lower grades advanced 25c.; Superfine Winter, $3 25@$3 50; Extra do., $3 50@$4; Double Extra do., $4 50@$5. Wheat firm and slightly higher at $1 08 for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 17½@$1 18¼ for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn active and higher at 85c.@86c. for No. 2 White Mixed. Oats a shade higher at 50½c.@51c. for No. 2, cash; 50½c.@50¾c., October. Barley steady at $1 07@$1 12½ for No. 2 Spring. Rye inactive at 90c. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork sold at $25, cash; $18 50, January. Bacon active and higher at 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, cash; 11½c. buyer first half October; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16¼c., buyer last half September; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c., cash, closing at the outside price. Lard active for futures; Steam, 11¼c., seller January to 1st March, and for six months. Live Hogs firm and in good demand at $4@$4 75 for Stockers; $4 75@$5 25 for light fat; $6@$6 50 for Bacon and Yorkers; $6 75@$7 75 for Butchers', including extra. Cattle firm at $1 25@$2 50 for inferior and common; $3@$4 for good to choice Texans; $3 25@$6 for fair to choice native Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford Country choice, 33c.@35c.; Western choice, 28c.@30c.; do. fair to good, 23c.@25c.; do. common, 20c.@22c. Cheese firm; New-York State Fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do. prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western prime, 12¾c.@13½c.; Half-skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs easy; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 24c.; Western Extra, 22c. Clover-seed scarce at $10@$11 50; Timothy firm at $2 80@$2 85; Flax-seed, $2. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$3 75; North-west Family Extra, $6@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 50; high grades, $8@$8 75. Wheat firmer at $1 20@$1 25 for Red; $1 27@$1 28 for Amber; $1 35@$1 40 for White. Rye steady at 95c.@96c. Corn unchanged. Oats less active and lower at 64c.@65c. for White; 62c.@63c. for Mixed. Barley—Canada held at $1 30. Petroleum lower; Refined, 11⅛c.; Crude nominally 8c., in bbls., 4⅞c. in bulk. Whisky offered at $1 05.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts light; No. 1 Red Western, $1 26@$1 27; No. 2 do., $1 25; Rejected do., $1 10@$1 15; Amber Western, $1 25; White Western, $1 25@$1 35; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., $1 33@$1 35; White do., $1 20@$1 35. Corn quiet, but firm, at 96c.@$1 for White Southern; 95c. for Yellow do.; 90c.@91c. for Mixed Western. Oats dull, at 58c.@60c. for Southern; 58c.@60c. for Western Mixed; 61c. for White Western. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $23 50@$24. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Bacon strong and higher, at 11c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard sold at 15c. for Refined Western. Butter unchanged. Coffee quiet, but firmer; Fair to Prime Rio cargoes, 16½c.@19½c. Petroleum dull and nominal; 14½c. bid for Crude; held at $4 62½@$4 70. Whiskey unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last Twenty-four Hours—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 263,216 bushels; Corn, 115,393 bushels; Oats, 47,246 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 181,339 bushels; Corn, 200,060 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 113,936 bushels; Corn, 37,960 bushels; Oats, 39,990 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25, White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat steady; sales 3,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 08; 500 bushels White Michigan at $1 30; 1,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 17. Corn less active; sales 50,000 bushels at 84c.@85½c. Oats quiet; sales Toledo No. 2 at 56c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Balance unchanged.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—There has not been much life in the Wool market during the past few days, although trade continues quite healthy, and prices are well sustained; the demand is fair for all grades, and holders are indifferent about selling, unless full current rates are realized; the sales have been at 52½c.@55c. ₱ lb. for Medium, X and XX Ohio Fleeces up to 60c. for XXX and above; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@52c., and Wisconsin and other Western Fleeces, 48c.@52c.; the demand for Delaine and Combing Fleeces is good, and all available lots are quickly taken at 57c.@62c.; California Spring has been in fair demands at 30c.@42c.; the stock of Pulled is light, but Lambs' begins to arrive more freely; sales at 42c.@50c. for Lambs', and 50c.@55c. for good and choice Super and X.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 19; Extra do., $1 22; Amber Michigan, cash and September, $1 10; October, $1 11; November, $1 13; No. 2 Red, cash and October, $1 09; November, $1 13; No. 3 Red, $1 03; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 14. Corn dull; nominally 79c. for High Mixed, spot; 78c., September. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 51c. for No. 1; 50c. for No. 2; 50c. for Michigan; 52c. for White. Freights quiet; to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c.@74c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 45c.@48c.; White, 48c.@50c. Rye unchanged at 95c. Pork nominal. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c.; plain, 14c.@14½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15⅛c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15⅝c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky firmer at $1 01. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 13¾c.@14½c.; Flax and Jute, 14c.@14¾c., as to weight.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Flour in good demand and market steady; sales, 3,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales, 2 cars new extra White Michigan at $1 34; 1 car old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 23. Corn quiet; sales, 1 car at 89c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $36 for bolted; $35 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 15,700 bushels; Lumber, 1,446,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Malt, 12,290 bushels; Lumber, 845,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 07@$1 12; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady at 80c.@83c. Oats steady at 48c.@54c. Rye quiet but firm at 98c. Barley firm; Spring samples, $1 12@$1 20. Butter firm. Pork firm and scarce. Lard firmer; sales of Summer at 14c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firm at 9¾c.; Sides nominal. Bacon strong; some sales higher; Shoulders, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅞c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16⅜c.@16½c., outside price asked at close. Whisky steady at $1 01.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 05½ for No. 1; 97½c. for No. 2; September, 96¼c.; October, 93¼c. Oats quiet and firmer at 47½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and higher at 80c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye scarce at 88c. for No. 1. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 05; October, 97½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Wheat dull; sales 1 car State at $1 30; 2 cars Extra White Michigan at $1 35. Rye quiet and steady at 90c. Corn dull; held at 97c. Oats dull; sales, 1 car White State at 68c.; 4 cars at 64c. for No. 2 White State; 62c. for No. 2 Mixed Western; 63c. No. 2 Mixed State; 62c. for No. 2 Mixed State, to arrive. Barley active and easier; sales, 9,700 bushels State, four-rowed, at $1 20; 3 cars Canada at $1 25; 10,000 bushels, to arrive by canal, at $1 25. Malt steady.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19@$1 20; No. 1 White, $1 15½@$1 16¼; Amber Michigan, $1 10. Corn steady at 81c. Oats dull and declining at 47¼c.@48c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Flour in good demand at $4@$7 50. Corn firm and scarce at 96c.@98c. Oats in fair demand at 59c.@60c. Lard quiet, but firm, at 16c.@17c. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 11½c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2, $1 08. Corn firm and steady; Mixed Shelled, store, 85c.@86c.; in the ear on the track, 71c.@72c. Oats weaker; No. 1 State, 53c.; No. 2, 51c.; White, 54c. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30½c. Resin firm at $1 90 for Strained; $2 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 [illegible] for Virgin. Tar [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks... 40	Skins, bales... 551
Bees-wax, pks... 1	Leather, sides... 8,328
Copper, bbls... 111	Resin, bbls... 6,310
Cotton, bales... 868	Spirits Turp., bbls. 211
Dried Fruit, pks... 461	Tar, bbls... 379
Eggs, bbls... 1,552	Beef, pks... 123
Beans, bbls... 53	Cut-meats, pks... 34
Flour, bbls... 8,446	Lard, tcs... 1,100
Wheat, bushels... 199,707	Lard, kegs... 25
Corn, bushels... 58,100	Butter, pks... 2,409
Oats, bushels... 29,350	Cheese, pks... 9,537
Malt, bushels... 1,100	Oil-cake, pks... 264
Peas, bushels... 363	Tallow, pks... 21
Flax-seed, bags... 322	Tea, pks... 36
T. Seed, bags... 132	Tobacco, hhds... 119
Hops, bales... 114	Tobacco, pks... 1,719
Hides, No... 710	Wool, bales... 283
Hides, bdls... 127	Whisky, bbls... 690

The export clearances hence for foreign ports as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Belgic, for London—300 bags Coffee, 150 cases Spermaceti, 1,350 Oars, 75 cases Sewing-machines, 9 cases Segars, 83 bales Skins, 17 bales Hops, 8,005 bushels Wheat, 1,122 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Borax, 31 bags Bone, 250 bxs. Extract Logwood, 10 pks. Machinery, 100 bales Straw Goods, 100 bxs. Tobacco, 485 bxs. Bacon, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,086 bxs. Cheese, 68 bales leather, 760 sks. Oil-cake,

By the steamer State of Virginia, for Glasgow—15 tcs. Beef, 1,936 bbls. Flour, 77 bags Oil-cake, 39,992 bushels Wheat, 100 bxs. Corn, 3,600 Staves, 492 pks. Butter, 300 bbls. Syrup, 150 bales Hops, 470 bxs. Cheese, 224 bags Leather, 95 bbs. Apples.

By the bark Athens, for Bremen—7,113 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—177 bxs. Clocks, 6 pks. Packing, 110 hhds. Tobacco, 184 cases Spermaceti, 3,405 bbls. Flour, 223 bbls. Resin, 560 bags Oil-cake, 200 cases Sewing-machines, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 5 tcs. Tobacco, 1,300 bxs. Cheese, 6 hhds. Tallow, 141 bxs. Bacon, 75 tons Oil-cake, 20 tcs. Beef, 200 bxs. Extract Logwood.

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—178 tcs. Beef, 131 bxs. Bacon, 2,362 bxs. Cheese, 1,250 bbls. Flour, 53,782 bushels Wheat, 765 sks. Oil-cake, 500 bbls. Resin.

By the Hohenzollern, for Bremen—40 pks. Drugs, 12 cases Cigars, 512 bbls. Resin, 12 bales Hops, 668 cases Tobacco, 31 cases Machinery, 294 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 66 bales Leather, 289 hhds. Tobacco, 190 pks. Axes, 20 kegs Casings, 24 cases Can Goods, 4 pks. Pumps.

By the ship G. Murzi, for Bristol—4,841 bags Oil-cake, 2,765 bbls. Flour, 1,240 bags Cotton-seed, 2,518 bbls. Oil-cake, 72 hhds. Tobacco, 33 tcs. Tobacco, 74 bbls. Fish-oil, 500 cases Can Fish, 446 sks. Oil-cake, 14,624 bushels Wheat.

By the brig L'Obligo, for Newry—22,595 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Jenny, for Bremen—4,556 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Clara, for Bremen—663 cases Tobacco, 1,000 bxs. Starch. 503 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Tereaina, for Palermo—12,030 cases Refined Petroleum, 75 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the ship Admiral, for Bremen—4,650 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Gladiateur, for Havre—127 hhds. Tobacco, 148 hhds. Tallow, 502 bbls. Copper, 90 bags Seed, 500 bbls. Ashes, 50 bbls. Marble Dust, 250 bbls. Fish-oil, 106 cks. Whale-oil, 21 logs Wood, 108 bales Hair, 209 pks. Bark, 2 bbls. Whisky, 176 bags Hoofs, 2,480 Staves.

By the bark Emily, for Cape Town—500 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Soap, 100 pks. Butter, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 627 pks. Agricultural Implements, 50 pks. Lard, 75 cks. Pork, 100 hhds. Tallow, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 7 cases Tobacco, 259 Chairs, 50 pks. Brooms, 9,023 pieces Lumber.

ASHES—Pots have been selling in small lots at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls quite dull and nominal at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active and steady, with lots afloat quoted thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Up River, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$8 25 as the extremes; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Dark, $13; Red, $14; Philadelphia, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been inquired for less freely, within the range of from 31c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Influenced in part by the more favorable advices from Europe, and a more active demand for distributing purposes, Rio has been decidedly stronger, prices having been advanced to-day ½c., and yesterday ¼c. ₱ lb., (the latter inadvertently taken off, instead of having been added to previous figures,) on a brisk business. Sales have been made to-day of 16,577 bags, by the Lamdine, 2,200 bags by the Susan Bergan, and 895 bags by the Redowa, here; 4,515 bags by the Bertha, to arrive, from Hampton Roads, and 5,450 bags by the Alice, at Baltimore, on private terms, the market closing buoyantly on the basis of our revised quotations. The invoices sold have been mostly of fair to good quality and chiefly about fair. The stock in first hands here this evening is 51,066 bags, including the 4,500 bags received by the Pola. The movements in other kinds have been unimportant, with values reported nominally unchanged. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c., and Jamaica, 15c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,371 bales, including 150 bales to shippers, 1,178 bales to spinners, and 43 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a livelier business has been reported, but at a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,600 bales, (of which 6,100 bales were last evening and 18,500 bales to-day,) and 1,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; October, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; November, 15⅜c.; December, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; January, 15 21-32c.; February, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; March, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; April, 16⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 868 bales, including 27 bales from Norfolk, 530 bales from Savannah, 63 bales from Washington, N. C., and 248 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,805 bales, and thus far this week 17,534 bales, against 9,039 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 39,002 bales, against 38,866 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 2,336 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 40,379 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 100,940 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

EGGS—Continue in good demand at buoyant prices, ranging from 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, the main call having been for stock available at from 21c.@23c. for fair to strictly prime.

FISH—A better demand has been noted for most kinds, with Dry Cod quoted firm at $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$20; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@30c., for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box, small lots ruling higher; Dutch Herring, $1 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour show less activity, without, however, any important alterations as to values, though toward the close buyers had the advantage on most grades. Shipping extras have been less freely dealt in within the previous range. The purchases, embracing about 4,700 bbls., have been mostly of stock within the range of $5 10@$5 50 for about standard to very good shipping extras, and $5 75@$6 for brands suited to the West Indies and South America. Trade and Family Extras rather dull, with prices ruling weak. Superfine and No. 2, in moderate request at current quotations. The sales since our last have been 13,600 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 10, chiefly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5; chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5 20@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 45@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher.... Sales were also rumored of 4,000 bbls. shipping Extra, October delivery, at about previous rates.... Southern Flour has been rather more active, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. The bulk of the business has been in stock available at from $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl.... Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of from $4 30@$5 60 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 60 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in limited supply and moderate demand at from $4 15@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 75 for Golden Ear, and $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 625 bbls., in lots.... Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal quiet at $7@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been pressed for sale, and quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower, leading to a livelier business, mostly toward the close, on export account, and chiefly in new No. 2 Chicago, North-west, and Milwaukee stock, part to arrive. Old No. 2 Milwaukee and prime to choice No. 1 Spring very scarce and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, partly for shipment, at a shade easier figures. White Wheat has been [illegible] show of confidence, on meagre offerings of prime to choice samples, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 168,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 25@$1 32 for No. 1 Spring, in lots; $1 23@$1 25 for fair to strictly prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, odd lots, with boat loads quoted at about $1 25 for prime afloat; $1 16@$1 17 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 17 afloat, (part to arrive soon); $1 16@$1 17 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, nearly all at $1 16 for good average stock, afloat; $1 15@$1 17 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly $1 15@$1 16, afloat; $1 12@$1 14 for No. 3 Spring; $1 18@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 18@$1 23 for new Red Western; $1 24@$1 26 for new Amber Western; $1 25 for new Amber Tennessee; $1 26@$1 40 for ordinary to strictly prime new White Western; $1 20 for old Red Western, for export. Also, last evening, 48,000 bushels new No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive from the Canal, at $1 16 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been moderately active, but at a reduction of 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing more steady. The demand has been, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 128,000 bushels at 94c.@94½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 93c. for do., in store; and 96c.@99c. for White Western. Also, 24,000 bushels Mixed Western, to arrive next week, at 94c.@94½c. ₱ bushel.... Rye inactive, within the previous range of 92c.@$1 for new and old.... Barley dull and wholly nominal as yet.... Barley malt, steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 6,000 bushels Six-rowed State, $1 45, sixty days' credit; and 2,500 bushels Mexican, $1 35 cash, both lots from store.... Oats have been in better demand, and quoted toward the close firmer in price, with sales reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 60c.@63c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 62c. for Toledo, and 63c. for Chicago, car lots, with 63c. bid, and up to 65c. asked for prime new No. 2 Chicago, in boat loads; 61c.@64c. for new White Western, mainly 64c. for very good, and 61½c. for fair ordinary Toledo, and 62c. for new Black State, from track. And for forward delivery, of new No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bushels, September option, at 63c.; and 25,000 bushels, October, at 62c. ₱ bushel.... Feed rather quiet; quoted at from $21 to $33 ₱ ton.

HARDWARE—Has been quoted about steady as to values, [illegible]

HAY AND STRAW—[illegible] qualities at from 75c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@70c. Straw has been in fair demand, with Oat quoted at from 40c.@55c., and Rye at 45c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A moderate demand has been noted for most kinds within the previous range. Sales 4,269 Orinoco, at 25c., gold, 60 days' credit; 226 Monterey, 210 Dry Mexican, 210 Vera Cruz, 190 Bogota, and 140 Payta, on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 269,900 Hides, and 1,808 bales do., against 153,800 Hides, and 471 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been a comparatively slow movement noted in most kinds within our range. American crop, 1874, 35c.@50c.; American crop, 1873, 15c.@35c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1873, 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been generally held with firmness, on the basis of our quotations, with a fair call noted for supplies, chiefly for manufacturing. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 30c.@33c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; values unchanged.

NAILS—Have been inactive since our last, with common Fence and Sheathing 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite freely dealt in at very firm and buoyant prices, the business having been largely in good Strained to arrive. Sales, 1,466 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 7,800 bbls. good Strained, mostly to arrive, at $2 30@$2 32½; 800 bbls. No. 2 on private terms, and 480 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar and Pitch unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine dull at 33½c. for merchantable; 50 bbls. New-York pks. sold at 35c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet since our last on the basis of 4⅞c.@5c., in bulk, for September deliveries.... Refined rather firmer, with sales reported here of 9,000 bbls. early delivery at 12c. And at Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls. at 11⅞c.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 17c.@17¼c.... Of City Naphtha, 2,700 bbls. were reported sold 10½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and rather easier in price, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 300 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $24 12½@$24 50, with Prime Mess held at $23 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., September options, mainly at $23 95@$24, closing with $24 reported bid.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@9⅞c., and grass-fed at 9¼c.... Cut-meats have been in good demand and stronger in price, with sales reported of 2,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c. Small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c., mainly at 13c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 14¾c.@15¼c.; and 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, light averages, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.... Bacon quiet, with sales reported of 90 bxs. City Long Clear at 13½c.; 75 bxs. Stretford at 13c. Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 10½c.... Lard has been again quite actively sought after, and quoted decidedly stronger in price, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,100 tcs. Western Steam at 15c.@15¼c.; 430 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14¼c.@14¾c., the latter rate for fancy, with No. 1 City quoted at 14c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs. September option, at 15¼c.; 1,500 tcs., October, at 15c., and 250 tcs., seller six months, at 12¼c.... Beef steady but quiet. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams, $26 for best Sugar-cured Western.... Butter has been held more firmly, with a rather more active inquiry noted. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 26c.@35c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products, 36c.@40c. for extra choice, 22c.@28c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 28c.@30c. for choice to fancy.... Cheese has been more sought after, for shipment and home use, within our range. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@14¼c., chiefly at 12¼c.@14c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—The general market has been rather tame, with values quoted about as before. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Sisal, 63c.; Central American, 57½c.@62½c.; Para, 66c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—There has been a fair jobbing inquiry noted for stock, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family at 8c, and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted very strong in price, with a fairly active movement reported. The demand from refiners has been very good. A livelier inquiry has been noted for trade purposes. Some holders claim a slight advance, but our quotations represent the basis of actual transactions. Sales have been made to-day of 2,961 hhds. and 801 bxs., including 300 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; 300 hhds. good refining do. at 8½c.; 293 hhds. good to prime refining do. at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 250 hhds good refining do. (reported) at 8½c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c.; 750 hhds. do. (reported) at 9½c.; 350 hhds. French Island at 8⅛c.; 226 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 53 hhds. Syrup Sugar at 8⅛c.; 40 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8¾c.; 199 hhds. Grocery grades Cuba at 8¾c.; 400 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 401 bxs. No. 10 Clayed at 8⅜c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining strong at 8¼c.; good do., 8½c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.@9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been actively sought after at firmer prices, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 11⅛c.@11¼c., A's at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in active request at strong and buoyant prices. Sales equal to 155,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8¼c.@8⅜c.... Of Stearine, 7,000 lbs. prime City, in hhds., sold at 17c., with fancy held as high as 18c.; market firmer.

WHALEBONE—The recent dealings in this line have been liberal, embracing sales of 32,300 lbs. Arctic, at New-Bedford, part at $1 08@$1 10, gold, leaving an estimated stock of 110,000 lbs.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 04 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS.—The feature of the business in this line has been the activity in the way of Grain engagements on the berth, chiefly by sail and steam for Liverpool, and by steam for Glasgow. The Liverpool rates were about steady by steam, and shade firmer by sail, making the quotations precisely alike by steam and sail, a circumstance of rare occurrence. The Glasgow figures indicated an improvement, in this instance, on late engagements. The movements in general cargo were not important, and rates were without material alteration. The chartering business was more active in the line of Grain tonnage at about former figures. Petroleum tonnage was quite moderately sought after, and rates favored shippers. Lumber vessels were in less demand. From the outports the main business reported is a very moderate trade in the line of Deal tonnage from the Provinces to the United Kingdom, with rates quoted lower and weak.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 88,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@4¾d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@4¾d.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,350 Oars at 3d. ₱ foot; 65 tons Provisions at 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. Also, two British ships, 1,383 and 1,057 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 3d.; a bark hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. And a British ship, 1,400 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 77s. 6d. And a British bark, 820 tons, with Deals, reported from Miramichi, at 80s.... For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 100 tons Greaves, at 25s.; and via Southampton, 2,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 45s. ₱ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, $1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 7d. ₱ bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon and 501 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Apples, 150 bales Hops, and 3,500 Staves on private terms.... For Carnarvon, a British brig, 294 tons, with Deals and Birch, reported from St. John, at 80s. and 41s. 3d.... For Southampton, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 6d. ₱ bushel.... For Dublin, a British bark, 483 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 82s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 471 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, on private terms; an Italian bark, 409 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters do., at 5s.; another, 533 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters do., at 4s. 6d.; and another, 535 tons, hence with about 3,800 quarters do. at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For Warren Point, a British ship, 1,061 tons, with Deals and Timber reported from St. John, at 72s. 6d. and 37s. 6d.... For the United Kingdom direct, a bark with Resin, from Wilmington, reported on private terms; quoted at about 4s. 9d.... For the Continent, a British bark, 884 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Havre, by sail, 150 pks. Tallow, and 2,500 Staves reported on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 950 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds., and 27s. 6d. for cases; 1,500 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 65 bales Leather at ¾d. ₱ lb.; and 450 pks. Merchandise, at equal to current rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₱ ton.... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Barbados, three brigs, with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, reported at $4 ₱ ton.... For Porto Rico, a brig, with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, reported at $4 ₱ ton.... For Philadelphia, a bark, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8; and a schooner, with do., from St. Mary's River, at $7 50.... For New-York, a bark and brig, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at $2 ₱ ton; two schooners, with Plaster, from a Cape Breton port, at $2 50; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $9; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $8 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

Trade, though slow in Live Stock on this forenoon, was firm. Sales were limited, owing to the non-arrival of several car-loads of stock due for this early morning. Beeves sold from 10½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8¾ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 59 lbs. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals were in demand from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Grass Calves also free of sale from $7@$8 ₱ head. Sheep sold from 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Lambs from 6½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; the demand for Lambs was active at advanced rates. There were no new sales of Live Hogs; City-dressed were rather more free of sale at advanced prices; Grass-fed Hogs, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.; Corn-fed Hogs, 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford, Kennedy & Co. 181 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 242 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. F. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 98 good Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff 170 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 104 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 85 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 96 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 72 coarse, but fat, Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 78 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. W. Siegel had due 238 Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 169 Sheep, weight 14,930 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 97 Sheep, weight 8,080 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 1,310 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 1 cull Lamb, weight 65 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 85 Lambs, weight 5,410 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,050 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,810 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 2,550 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 98 Lambs, weight 6,060 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; 8 Bulls, weight 7,240 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold [illegible]

[illegible] 13,200 lbs., at $9 ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 690 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 7 Grass Calves at $9 ₱ head; 5 Grass Calves at $7 50 ₱ head; 17 Grass Calves at $8 ₱ head; 22 Grass Calves at $8 50 ₱ head; 17 Grass Calves at $9 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 227 Sheep, weight 17,530 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 209 Lambs, weight 12,620 lbs. at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 270 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 690 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb. Jelliffe & Co. sold 33 Lambs, weight 64 lbs. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 29 grass Calves at $8 50 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 14, 1874—316 head of horned Cattle, 10,067 Sheep and Lambs, 482 Veals, 5,559 Hogs—all save the horned Cattle in transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—1,120 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 116 Veals and Calves, 107 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—5,235 Sheep and Lambs, 8 Cows, 320 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,038 Hogs, 37 Calves, 1,038 sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including eight cars reported to arrive, 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,687 head, or 511 cars, against 539 cars for the same time last week; market active at ¼c. decline on good cattle; ¼c.@⅜c. on medium common; owners paid more for Cattle West than the market could afford and are obliged to make concessions: about 1,900 head were disposed of; sales 450 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 900 to 1,490 lbs., at $4 80@$6 45; 500 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,189 to 1,540 lbs., at $5 50@$7 10; 600 head Texas Steers, ranging from 715 to 1,081 lbs., at $3 15@$4 50; 400 head of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,090 to 1,388 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 83 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,735 lbs., at $6 25; 82 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 850 to 962 lbs., at $3 25@$4 12½; 25 head Michigan Steers, averaging 929 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 21,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active at last week's prices; sales, 2,500 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 69 lbs. to 74 lbs., at $5 75@$6 50; 1,200 head Western Sheep, ranging from 78 lbs. to 95 lbs., at $4@$4 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 11,500 head for the same time last week; market fully ¼c. higher on all grades; all offerings disposed of; Yorkers, $6 25@$7 25; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$8.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 395 bales; gross, 395 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 9,651 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,655 bales; gross, 1,655 bales; exports, coastwise, 941 bales; sales, 424 bales; stock, 7,635 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 484 bales; exports, coastwise, 103 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,816 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 539 bales; gross, 616 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 16,144 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 175 bales; exports, coastwise, 164 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,659 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 16—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, Preferred, 52½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 47½c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—12:30 P. M.—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November at 7 15-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d.; do. nothing below Low Middling at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November at 7⅞d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 15-16d.; do., on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 63s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 66s. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Tallow, 41s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The following is the Commission of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, Sept. 17: Nos. 174, 176, 177, 178, 181, 184, 185, 186, 187, 175.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
79—Parish vs. Sherman, &c.	121—The Security Bank vs. Applegate.
80—Ames vs. Redick, &c.	133—Boyd, &c., vs. Montagnie.
109—Shaw vs. Sauer.	172—Murray vs. Holyoke.
110—Same vs. Same.	192—Rice vs. The Tivoli Brewing Company.
111—Same vs. Same.	203—Byrdsall vs. Cowdrey, &c.
112—Shaw vs. Dunshee.	
113—Shaw & Wilcox Co. vs. Godfrey.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
88—Jacobson vs. Isaacs.	141—Mackellar vs. Miller.
97—Griggs et al. vs. The Union Trust Co.	225—McGuire vs. Leib.
565—Heath vs. Hubbell.	226—Brown vs. Levy.
113—Josephs vs. Goldman.	228—Werder vs. Fischer.
31—Butler et al. vs. Conger.	229—Werder vs. Messer, Jr.
52—Purdy et al. vs. Black et al.	230—Rant vs. Edmeyer.
159—Wagner vs. Bayles.	222—Stevenson vs. Hinds et al.
30—Schile vs. Fisher.	223—Stevenson vs. Hinds, impleaded.
45—Barnes et al. vs. Forsyth.	218—Cherony vs. Herzberg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned until Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
44—Lachmann vs. Weil.	101—Virtue et al. vs. McSwyny.
193—Wolff vs. The Germania Bank.	227—Horn vs. Koehler.
935—Pitney vs. Friedberg.	59—Stevens vs. Sherrard.
392—Smith vs. Averill.	954—Feldenheimer vs. Block.
160—O'Rorke vs. Brennan.	224—Rhodes vs. Laflin.
177—Bucklin vs. Avery.	378—Lippman vs. McDonough.
2628—Anderson vs. Reilly.	139—Sutro vs. Bunn.
100—Fessler vs. Faust.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Lanahan, (continued,) felonious assault and battery.	Catharine Cain, grand larceny.
John F. Casey, felonious assault and battery.	George Brown, grand larceny.
John Metzer, burglary.	Thomas Hicks, grand larceny.
John Yetter et al. and John C. Bromell, Jr., burglary.	Stephen Brown, grand larceny.
Albert Theodore Ruetter, grand larceny.	Harry Hanson, grand larceny.
Edward Hanley, grand larceny.	Elmira Walters, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Curtis.

Gilbert vs. Huyler; motion for further allowance granted.

Ulman vs. Smith et al.; motion for reference granted.

Stadtberger vs. Bowery Savings Bank; Same vs. Same et al.; Gillespie vs. Gillespie; Bergman vs. Martin; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Loew.

Berry vs. Carver; motion for stay of proceedings granted.

Haack vs. Skiddy. See memorandum.

Goelet vs. Spofford; motion to mark judgment secured in appeal denied.

THE TICHBORNE CASE IN AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne *Argus* of July 13 has the following: It seems as though we were never to hear the last of the claimant to the Tichborne estates. With reference to the Australian career of an Arthur Orton, presumably the 'claimant,' the *Gipps Land Times* has the following: In an old copy of the pioneer of newspaper literature in Gipps Land, the *Gipps Land Guardian*, of June, 1856, now before us, we have ample evidence of the fact, so obstinately disputed by Dr. Kenealy, that there was an Arthur Orton in Gipps Land in 1856, employed as a stockman, and in this respect, as in most others, the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. McAlister is thoroughly corroborated. It will be remembered that the date mentioned was shortly after the close of the Russian war, when subscriptions toward the patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and families of soldiers of the allied army killed in battle were being collected throughout the British dominions. The *Guardian* publishes a list of subscriptions collected by Mr. John Johnson, who was then proprietor of the Newburn-park run. He and his neighbor of Hayfield, Mr. James Macfarlane, head the list with £50 each. Other well-known squatters, some still resident here, follow with amounts varying from £25 to £5; then, under the heading 'From the men on Mewburn park,' we have, among a score of other names, that of 'Arthur Orton, stockman, £2.' Now this man was either the criminal known as 'The Claimant,' or he was somebody else; and if Mr. Whalley can establish the latter as an absolute fact he will find unlimited scope for further energetic research, for the whereabouts of Sir Roger would still remain as profound a secret as the individual of the Iron Mask or the author of Junius. That the person who, for some eighteen months, between the end of 1855 and the Winter of 1857, passed at Boisdale, Mewburn Park, and Sale as Arthur Orton, was intimately acquainted with young Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, is perhaps capable of proof. On one occasion Orton, whoever he was, bought a horse of a gentleman who has been a resident of Sale for the last twenty years. The animal was a bay with black points, tolerably well bred and high-[illegible] [illegible] Orton was [illegible] but remarking that he would [illegible] of that,' sprang quickly into the saddle, and was as quickly deposited on the turf again. He was hurt, however, and again essayed the 'cursing' process, but, after a prolonged struggle for the mastery, with the same result. 'Ah,' said Orton, who was certainly a good rider, whatever else he may have been, 'you've got some pluck in you, and some of the right blood; I'll call you Tichborne,' and so the horse was named accordingly. Old residents of Sale and neighborhood can recall many similar stories, equally well authenticated, of the sayings and doings of Orton.

Mr. Guildford Onslow has sent the following letter to Mr. Robert Shanklin, of Sale: "Arlesford, Hants, April 24. Dear Sir: Many thanks for yours of the 24th of February. Please use the utmost endeavors to find Arthur Orton. If he is found, £1,000 will be paid to any one bringing over the real man, Arthur Orton. They have sentenced poor Sir Roger Tichborne to fourteen years' penal servitude for being A. Orton. Let me rely on you to do your best to find him. If he is living with 'tother (?) wife surely some one near him can ascertain if he has a scar down his cheek; is tattooed 'A. O.' and other things on his arm; if the top of his little finger is cut off, and ears bored; and when discovered it would be a man's fortune to bring him out of Australia and bring him over to England. Mr. Deakin, of Sydney, solicitor, can recognize him. Please find Throckmorton, and ask him to write to me all the particulars of the Osprey, her manifest, cargo, when and where she came from, and all about the shipwrecked crew. Telegraph to me one word, 'Found,' if you find A. Orton, for certain. I will pay expenses, but let Deakin first swear to him. I believe Jean Luie and Brown to be plants by the detectives. Thanking you for all your kindness, and hoping you will see Bardwell, of Ballarat, and get him to write a letter to the English *Times* office, London, and please reply to this. Yours, G. ONSLOW."

A PERILOUS BALLOON VOYAGE.

The departure of a French aeronaut and his wife, on a balloon journey undertaken under perilous circumstances, has already been described in these columns. It now seems that M. Durnof and his wife, who ascended in a balloon from Calais Aug. 31, were landed at Grimsby on Sept. 4. M. Durnof says: "At 7:55 P. M. the balloon went up amid the acclamations of the crowd, and for the space of 300 metres went in a northerly direction. Our course then changed to the north-east, and shortly afterward we saw the French and English light-houses at sea, and we seemed to be going more toward England than toward France. There were no vessels to be seen at sea and night was coming on. I felt that in that case I should be obliged to make a long voyage, and must economize my ballast. I decided to pass the night watching the extremity of rope seventy metres long, and every time the rope touched the water I threw out a very small quantity of ballast. At 4 A. M., just before sunrise, I threw all the light ballast out, and discovered that during the night I had been driven in a north-easterly direction. Not knowing the distance I was from the nearest land, and fearful of being driven by another current to the northward, I resolved to try to lower myself on to a vessel. I perceived many of all sizes below me. Being then 1,600 metres high, I manœuvred so as to get down, and toward 5 o'clock I succeeded. The lower current of the wind was blowing north-west. It is impossible to describe my extreme thirst, and my poor wife—whom I tried to console by telling her that we were going in the right direction—did not lose courage. I showed her two vessels in the direction we were falling, and I made her understand that we were trying to get stopped by one of them. Of the eight bags of ballast I had taken with me I had only discharged three, and I should have been able, if needful, to continue my journey for thirteen or fourteen hours. I noticed that the smallest of the vessels, a fishing smack, manœuvred and tried to cross my path. The sea was very rough indeed. Without any fear I opened the valve, and descended until the ropes were trailing in the water, and in an instant we were past the vessel. The crew of the smack, however, launched their small boat, and two men rowed it toward us. It was then 6 o'clock, and seeing the good-will of the fishermen to come to help us, I resolved to stop the speed of the balloon by springing the valve until the car filled with water, and thus give more resistance to the progress of the balloon. However, when I turned round I could not see the vessel. From time to time tremendous waves broke upon the balloon, covering us with water, but still the balloon resisted, and my fear then was that the balloon might burst, in which case we should assuredly have been lost. At 7 o'clock we again sighted the smack on the horizon, and saw that she was pursuing us, and we noticed that by degrees she came closer to us. The cold was very severe and our limbs were becoming benumbed. Our strength was failing us, and the hope of being overtaken by the smack was the only thing that gave strength to our arms to hold on. My wife's limbs were benumbed, and at each jerk of the balloon she became weaker and weaker. The smack continued to approach us and was now within 500 metres. I pointed it out to my wife and it renewed her courage. What was more tiring was being obliged to hold her in my arms. The smack was then very near us, and I raised myself on the ropes and saluted the crew. They saw us and launched their boat, being 200 metres ahead of us. The small boat was manned by the master (William Oxley) and the mate. They came nearer to the car and took hold of the rope. At this time their boat was nearly sinking on account of the strong jerks of the balloon; but they did not lose courage, and, taking hold of my wife's hand, dragged her as best they could into their boat. I saw the danger they were in, and I began to cut the ropes that were following the balloon. I had cut the greater part of them when I was dashed against the boat, into which I let myself fall. I, like my wife, lay helpless at the bottom of the boat. The men let go the ropes of the car, and the balloon rushed off at a mighty speed toward Norway. The boat returned to the smack; we were put on board and taken into the cabin, and a good fire did not fail to bring us round. We have only to thank the men for their care and the kindness shown to us during the voyage to Grimsby, which lasted until 9 A. M. this morning."

The Captain of the smack states that he and his crew were pursuing their avocation at the south-east part of the Dogger Bank, and had their fishing gear down about 170 miles from the Spurn lights, which were W. by S. ½ S. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the wind being south-west, they saw a balloon at a considerable altitude, going northwesterly, toward the coast of Norway. The occupants of the balloon evidently saw them, for it at once began to descend. It touched the water going at the rate of about five miles an hour.

Having got up the fishing gear, they immediately gave chase, and ran before the wind in the wake of the drifting balloon. After a pursuit of an hour and a half the vessel came to within a short distance of it, and the Captain and mate took to the boat and rowed after it. The car kept rising in and out of the water, and was sometimes entirely covered by the waves. Its progress being thus checked, the boat gained upon it. The balloon grapplings appeared to have got fouled, for the rope was cut and dragging along the surface of the water. The men made two attempts to reach the rope, but failed twice, and from the irregular motion of the balloon there was great danger of the boat being upset. After several efforts they succeeded in getting M. Durnof and his wife, who were in a half-drowned and exhausted condition, into their boat.

On landing at Grimsby, M. and Mme. Durnof were heartily cheered by hundreds of fishermen and other spectators. In the afternoon they were sent by M. Hewitt, the French Consul at Hull, to the London French Consulate office.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY AN ENGLISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., M. P., in responding to the toast of "The County Members," at a ram show dinner at Owersby, North Lincolnshire, on Sept. 4, said he was very proud of representing this fine old corner of North Lincolnshire. The last time he was among them he would have bet any one 1,000 to 5 that he would never be in the House. His grandfather had spent a thundering lot of money in that game, but he had always put down in his book a memorandum to keep out of that way. He (the speaker) had not, however, spent a shilling over his election, and he must say he felt as proud as old Lucifer of the honor which they had conferred upon him. But the House of Commons was not altogether a place to be coveted or desired, and he doubted whether any gentleman who was used to the country would care to be shut up there hour after hour, day and night. There were, beside, a lot of Irish chaps in the House, who sometimes made him very angry. He thought there were about sixty of these *fellows* in the House, and he believed about forty of them were the most confounded rascals he ever saw. He did not find fault with anybody because he might hold different opinions to him, but he entirely lost his patience when those "covies" came into the House and took up the whole of an afternoon, and carried on far into the night, when some pressing motion was coming on, talking about their little rotten Ireland, whether the whisky was to be Irish or Scotch, or whether the potatoes should be kidneys or something else. Such discussions as these was one of the things which drove him clean out of the House, and tended to make a man more careless than he should be. These forty Irish rascals to whom he had referred took up more time than all the rest of the members, and used much stronger language; but, fortunately, they were divided among themselves. One night a discussion was got up about a procession against a newspaper in Ireland, called the *Flag of Ireland*. They began to talk about how badly Ireland was used, because the editor of that paper—they could easily imagine from its name what it was—was prosecuted, and eight or nine of them got up and shrieked about "poor Ireland!" Another gentleman from Ireland, who was as much of an Englishman [illegible] to keep a pack of hounds, however, got up and said he hoped that "England and the English people would not take what had been said as the general feeling of Ireland, because it was only the [illegible] expressed by the miserable scribes who wrote [illegible] paper in question, which was [illegible] [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Gause, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. Military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. — MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N.J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WISHES ONE OR two evening pupils. Address A. Z., Box No. 179 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS. Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
Collegiate Institute,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

SEABURY SEMINARY,
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,
Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th, primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

A CULTIVATED CHRISTIAN FAMILY, EXperienced teachers, will receive for education with their son, five boys; location pleasant, healthy; one hour from City by railroad. Address S. A. FARRAND, Collegiate Academy, No. 729 6th av.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.
They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.
They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.
Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown College, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Arithmetic, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, Correspondence; twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instructinn at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—HEALTHful location, forty miles from City. Instruction in English branches, music, and needlework. Terms from $50 per quarter up. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT one or two children in the elementary English branches, including music; will take her own piano, if desired; very moderate compensation, including board, expected; references. Address F. W., book store, No. 77 University place.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1874 Grand Fall Opening 1874

WILL EXHIBIT ON

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
SEPT. 17 AND 18,

Their new importation of

Paris Costumes,

Comprising all the Latest Novelties in

Walking,
Carriage,
Dinner, and
Evening Dresses,

Together with a Superb Selection of

Paris Cloaks and
English Walking Jackets,
FRENCH PATTERN HATS,
Millinery Goods and Furs.

The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine on the above date.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN OWNing a large factory, desirably located, wishes a tenant or purchaser who has a live business to occupy it. To parties who can furnish evidence of their ability to do a flourishing business financial aid will be given if desired. Plenty of power and some wood-working machinery. Address FACTORY OWNER, Station F, stating kind of business, with name and present location.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN WISHES TO invest $2,000 to $2,500 with services in some good business, for a moderate salary. Address C. J. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

LAW OFFICE, UP-TOWN. — GOOD-WILL, office furniture, and books for sale; desirable opening for young practitioner. Address PRACTICE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

HAVE $7,000 TO INVEST IN AN HONEST profitable business. Address for three days, PROFIT AND LOSS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administatrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }
jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
ap30-1aw6mTh* THOMAS PAYTON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1874.
[illegible] W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
jy16-1aw6mTh* JOHN BARBERIE, }

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10
Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	California, Saturday, Oct. 17
Victoria, Saturday...Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Or as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Oct 7
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Oct. 21

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ	Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy......Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Erin......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Egypt.....Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..................Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..............................Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..............................Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..............................Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL..............................Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)	Oct. 1

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, Sept. 19, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA	Oct. 3
COLORADO	Oct. 17
CHINA	Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING	Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Sept. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Sept. 19.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...11:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 16th..7:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 16th..11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th..7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th..11:30 A. M.
Friday, 18th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th..1:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d..11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF JUSTH & CO., No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE, }
New-York, Sept. 15, 1874. }
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a strict commission business on the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
EMIL JUSTH,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
ALEXANDER FRANCK,
Member of New-York Gold Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIFTH AVENUE LAUNDRY,
No. 178 5th av.

Ladies' and gentlemen's work done in the best style, and at shortest notice. Contracts made by the week or month. All orders promptly attended to.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—LOT FOR SALE, situated in old part near Camden monument; cheap if sold at once. Address C. H. H., Post Office Box No. [illegible], New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY.
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD
Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY LEASES.
Sealed bids will be received at the Controller's office, to be opened on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, at [illegible] P. M., for lease of the ferry from Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn, for five years from [illegible]. Full information in advertisement in [illegible] City Record. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part or said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.

The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

Houston and Texas Central Railway

1st MORTGAGE BONDS.

A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON. No. 59 Wall st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, UNION BUILDING, Nos. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 58 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 23, on the 24th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. A full attendance of all bondholders, either in person or by attorney, is requested.

CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee First Mortgage Bondholders, Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company.

[OFFICIAL.]

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims will convene in the City of Washington, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1874.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND BONDS OF other defaulting railroads bought and sold. Draw sight and time bills of exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. LIVINGSTON & CO., Bankers, 10 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE SHARES ($20 EACH) Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Rail stock. Inquire of E. GRIDLEY, No. 260 West 27th st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES ($100 EACH) [illegible] Inquire of E. GRIDLEY, No. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1.—Note size, $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches—two qualities.
No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—three qualities.
No. 3.—Full letter size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—three qualities.
No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—one quality.
No. 5.—Extra letter size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches—three qualities.
No. 6.—Extra letter size—$3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches—two qualities.
No. 8.—Extra official size, $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

$6\frac{3}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1—size $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
No. 2—size $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4—size $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which were as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,332,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

BOLTS, SPIKES, BANDS, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. Sept. 25, 1874, for furnishing bolts, spikes, bands, and other iron material for a period of six months.

For particulars see the City Record.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED, WITH EXperience, would like a position as secretary, bookkeeper, or to procure the management of a business or an institution; the best of references given and required. Address P, No. 20 East 35th st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, families can be promptly suited with first-class help of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY two sisters, one as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing if required; the other as nurse and tend to grown children; can sew by hand or machine; will be found generally useful; both good references. Call from 10 to 3, at No. 163 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can come well recommended from her present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING OR waitress.—By a competent, well-recommended, and tidy girl, who has first-class references and is very accommodating in every way. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; has two years' best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as laundress or chamber-maid; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 329 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN WHO has been twelve years in her last place. Call or address No. 219 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman at chamber-work and sewing; has no objection to the country. Call or address 50 East 41st st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit-maker; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable German girls who can furnish the best of references; one as cook, washer, and ironer; can do very good family cooking, and the chamber-maid is willing to assist in the washing; is a thorough waitress. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good bread maker and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and willing servant; City or country; highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—OR TO DO HOUSEwork in private family in the country, by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good reference; does dairy work. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO IS a good baker and a very tidy woman; would like to obtain a permanent situation in a nice family; has very good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; is an excellent baker; can take charge of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE (SOUTHERN) COLORED girl, as cook, and to make herself otherwise useful; is neat, tidy, and obliging; excellent reference. Address Lizzie, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; can furnish the very best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

DOMESTIC HELP,

For every capacity, male and female, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker and seamstress, permanent employment in a family; has excellent references. Call or address No. 310 East 14th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, one or two more engagements by the day in private families; good fitter, trimmer, and operator. Address No. 51 East 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMan, for City or country; is of a good disposition, kind with children; has good references, and not afraid to work. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 204 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR FINE Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in that capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting, polishing, &c.; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as laundress; can flute, puff, and polish, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of reference, apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS LAUNdress; fully understands her business; five and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 359 6th av., picture store, basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, or will help with chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG German Protestant woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse to grown children; would assist in chamber-work; is a good sewer; or as chamber-maid in a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—BY a strong, healthy Englishman; has traveled the United States and Europe with invalids; has first-class references. Address G. L., Box No. 45 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS INfant's nurse or for growing children; speaks good English; two years' reference from last place. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 7th av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as nurse; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing, and kind and attentive to children; good City references. Call at No. 325 West 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS nurse and to do sewing; has one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 227 East 42d st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 261 West 52d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; CAN speak French and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 51 South Washington square.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or waitress, with good reference. Address E. Smith, No. 329 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who is also a thorough seamstress; would give part of time for a home in a private family, or would make a present engagement by the day or week; highest City references. Call at No. 180 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as seamstress and maid; understands her duties thoroughly; is employed at present until 6 P. M.; excellent City references. Address B. K., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; best of City references. Call at 204 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 221 East 40th st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A FAMILY BY AN American lady; middle age; from practice is a thorough teacher of the English branches and French for both adults and children; understands supervising a house; a home more desired than a high salary; references, &c., given. Address Mrs. W., Brooklyn P. O.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as useful companion to an invalid lady or as housekeeper, or to teach young children; first-class references. Address S. E. A., Post Office Box No. 3,041, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; experienced as above; has good reference. Call or address G. L., No. 147 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman man, aged forty-five years, who is a good driver and groom, also a good plain gardener; can take full charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; eight years in last place; can give best City reference. Address for two days L. D., Box No. 43 Up-town Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH servant as coachman, valet, or nurse to an invalid gentleman; perfectly understanding the several duties enumerated; best references. Address this week S. T., Nos. 130 or 143 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children; understands the care of horses and carriages and harness perfectly, and has good references from last employer. Call or address M. C., care J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young married man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business; first-class references. Call on or address J. D., Mr. Briggs' livery stable, 7th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENGlish;) married; no encumbrance; City reference. Address Coachman, No. 464 3d av., in store.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIenced Englishman; three years' good references. Call on or address W. W., No. 127 West 17th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER—DAIRY, &c. —By an English Protestant man and wife, age twenty-four years, with two children; man can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening; also milk, care and drive horses and oxen, do farm-work, &c.; wishes rooms for wife to live in; she will make butter if required; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND PRACTIcal married man, without family; is competent to take the entire charge and management of a gentleman's place, comprising greenhouse, grapery, fruit, and vegetables; best reference. Address Capability, Box No. 222 Times Office, for one week.

GARDENER.—FLOWER, VEGETABLE, GREENhouse, Fruit, &c.—By a young man, aged twenty-five years, with good recommendations; can also care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man and wife; no family; good plain gardener and understands driving and milking if required; best of City references. Call or address for two days William, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL married man, (English;) understands the cultivation of fruits, grapes, and flowers; is willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address E. G., Box No. 214 Times Office.

HALL BOY, PORTER, OR GENERAL Servant in Hotel or Boarding-house, or Bottler in Liquor Store.—By a young man, aged twenty-one, who has done the above kinds of work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SALESMAN.—IN A NOTION OR IMPORTING house, a good business writer and packer; satisfactory references. Address L. B., Box 197 Times Office.

TO BAKER BOSSES.—BY A STEADY MAN AS foreman on bread and cakes. Address N., No. 314 East 32d st., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN. IN A private family or small boarding-house; understands his business thoroughly; several years excellent reference from last place. Call or address J. R., No. 128 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SOBER Protestant young man; has the best City reference. Address William, Box No. 35 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) AS waiter in a private family; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 134 West 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address J. T., No. 36 East 36th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AND solicit orders for a manufacturing business; one of undoubted character and capabilities, and familiar with house-furnishing goods preferred. Apply at No. 36 Platt st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must thoroughly understand her business and come well recommended. Apply at No. 39 West 22d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, and do the down-stairs work in a private family. Apply at No. 330 West 28th st.

WANTED—AT NO. 16 WEST 50TH ST., A FIRST-class cook.

BOY WANTED—IN THE WOOLEN BUSINESS. Address CLOTHS, Box No. 174 Times Office, in own handwriting.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 10th September, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th of October next at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York; and that a dividend of four per cent. on the outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company be paid at the same time and place.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 17th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th day of October next.

AND IT WAS ORDERED THAT HEREAFTER, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS OF TWO PER CENT. EACH BE PAID AS OF COURSE.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, (CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

LECTURES.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.

DR. JAMES EDMUNDS, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, will speak on the above subject in ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th av. and 23d st., THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and Dr. Willard Parker will also deliver addresses. The public are invited. Admission free.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c., CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO. METALS. NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND CREEKS IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 812 17th st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of the following rivers and creeks in Virginia will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 22, and opened immediately thereafter:

Rappahannock River, dredging and construction of dike.

Mouth of Occoquan River, dredging.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)

Corner 5th av. and 38th st.

W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; SPACIOUS apartments; consisting of parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., on second floor; also a suite of four large rooms on third floor, with bath, &c.; all in good order; in the vicinity of Washington Park. Address M. L., Station D.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor of first-class house in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., L. T., Box No. 131 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD—NO 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY. No. 114 East 19th st.

Just opened. Elegant accommodations, with board, en suite and singly; private table if desired; convenient and first-class location; references.

THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, less than one block from Central Park, will be sold at a bargain. Also No. 308 West 58th st., just thoroughly painted and frescoed. Apply to WM. BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, second floor, elegantly furnished; new carpets; also single room for gentleman. East 21st st., between 4th av. and Broadway. Address E. M., Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Superior accommodations, consisting of one or two entire floors, rooms all light and airy, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av. Private table only.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor; three communicating rooms; also rooms on third floor to families or gentlemen, with unexceptionable board.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.

A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of quiet habits; the house unexceptionable in every particular, and first class; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let to families or single gentlemen for the Winter; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 124 West 48th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with or without board; terms moderate; location delightful; also magnificent store, 20x100. Mrs. LAWRENCE.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FURnished parlor, large private dining-room, and two spacious bedrooms, all connecting; entire first floor; also front room, third floor. No. 50 West 19th st.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH ST.

Elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board. Splendid location, house and appointments first class.

34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

To let with board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite, with private table, or singly as preferred. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.

One elegant furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.

An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

5TH AV., NO. 295.

Mrs. HALL is prepared to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on second and third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

An elegant suite of rooms on the parlor floor; private table if desired; also other rooms; references exchanged.

MRS. EATON, NO. 12 FIFTH AV.

Rooms en suite or single; private table if desired.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let with or without private table, to adults only; no other boarders taken; reference exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED SECOND story front room to let, with board; desirable for one or two gentlemen; private family; references. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FURnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent two well-furnished rooms on parlor and third floor to gentlemen, with or without board; ample closets. References.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor, with private bath; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; newly furnished.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING Place.—Second and third floors; also, rooms for gentlemen, to let, with board; references required.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor with private table, or without board.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS LARGE and small; house and location desirable; rents reduced. No. 216 East 10th st.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET with excellent board; location No. 141 West 14th st.; references given and required.

NO. 13 LAMARTINE PLACE, NO. 327 WEST 29th st.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; references; convenient to Elevated Road and Broadway stages.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—CONVENIent location; terms moderate; references required. Call at No. 118 East 22d st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.

Two front, third story, and two on fourth floor, front, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK.

The entire second floor to let with board; references.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL FURnished, baths, &c., to gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. No. 25 East 21st st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH son and daughter, (both grown,) three handsomely furnished rooms and board for the Winter, in a clean, pleasant house, not below 13th st.; price not to exceed $45 per week, including fire. Address, with full particulars, ADAMS, Box No. 127 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND little daughter of nine desire first-class accommodations in a strictly private family, at moderate price; in a good location, fashionable not essential. Address, with particulars, B. B., Box No. 80 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BEtween 4th and 7th avs. and 14th and 40th sts., by a young man giving and expecting best references. Address, stating price, HOME, Box No. 175 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESort for Summer boarders; [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:45. Saturday matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LAST WEEK OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON IN JANE EYRE.

The management announce that, in obedience to arrangements long since made, they are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,

JANE EYRE,

in the height of its success. It will be repeated every evening this week and at Saturday matinee, Sept. 19.

"The representation of JANE EYRE is absolutely perfect."—New-York Staats Zeitung.

Characters by Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, A. D. Bradley, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, F. F. Lamb, and W. H. Wilder.

In consequence of the great preparations necessary to secure a perfect representation, the production of Messrs. Feuillet & Rowe's thrilling play,

THE SPHINX,

has been deferred until MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, when it will be given for the first time in this country with new and magnificent scenery, elegant costumes, rich and beautiful appointments and properties, and with the

STRONGEST CAST

with which a play has ever been produced in America. The distribution of characters will include the names of the following artists:

Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. F. F. MACKAY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.

The sale of seats will commence at the box-office on Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.

, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, FIFTH and LAST MATINEE of JANE EYRE.

☞ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the brilliantly successful engagement of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

EVERY EVENING during the week,

The eminent comedian in another CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ROLE, as acted by him upward of 800 times.

H. J. Byron's beautiful serio-comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole, entitled

DEARER THAN LIFE,

Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his original character of MICHAEL GARNER.

DEARER THAN LIFE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged are requested to meet on the stage SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 11 A. M.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA......Lessees and Managers

LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, and Offenbach's new and mirthful Opera Bouffe, LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE, which will be repeated THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 19, at 1:30.

Mlle. AIMEE as LE PRINCE RAPHAEL, in which character she has created an immense furore.

Mlles. MINELLY, KID, GANDON, MM. DUPLAN, DUBOUCHET, DEBEER, GUYOT.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Conductor......M. VAN GHELE

Seats secured six days in advance.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND TREBIZONDE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

DE MURSKA GRAND CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 24, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 26.

Mr. D. De Vivo has the honor of announcing that TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS will be given by the famous Hungarian Nightingale, Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA, And her GRAND CONCERT COMPANY Prior to their departure for Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal eastern and western cities.

The sale of seats will begin next Monday at Steinway Hall. Full particulars shortly.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST.—ITALIAN OPERA.

The regular season of Italian Opera for 1874-75, under direction of the Messrs. STRAKOSCH, will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Subscriptions for either fifteen or thirty consecutive or alternate nights will be recieved at the box office daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, when the sale of single seats and boxes for the first and subsequent single nights of the season will commence.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.

EVENING AT 8. UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT. | AFTERNOON AT 2. LADY OF LYONS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, M. J. M. LAFFLIN, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, IN HIS LIVING STATUES.

SEPT. 21.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY, opposite Spring st.

TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF THE FAVORITES, TONY PASTOR AND HIS GREAT STAR TROUPE, AND HIS GREAT STAR TROUPE, THE GRANDEST COMBINATION IN AMERICA.

REMEMBER THE NEXT MATINEE IS ON FRIDAY. NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, BUT FRIDAY.

The next and all MATINEES on FRIDAY and TUESDAY.

GRAND BILLIARD MATCH,

AT TAMMANY HALL,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, AT 8 A. M.,

Between

CYRILLE DION, Champion, and A. P. RUDOLPHE,

FOR $1,000,

SIX HUNDRED POINTS UP,

on a Griffith's 5x10 Carom Table, with Delaney's Wire Cushions.

TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50.

To be had at Chris. O'Connor's, Dion's, Flynn's, Daly's and Garnier's Rooms.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Every evening and Saturday matinee at 1:30.

KIRALFY BROTHERS' GRAND COMBINATION in the Spectacular drama of THE DELUGE, or PARADISE LOST.

200 beautiful young warriors, superb corps de ballet, magnificent costumes, grand marches, new scenery, &c.

N. J. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Annual Fair will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, and continue through the week, at Waverly Station, eleven miles from New-York, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, fruit, flowers, and farm products. Four days' good trotting. Railroad excursion tickets, with admission to the grounds, at reduced rates. AMOS CLARK, Jr., President. P. T. QUINN, Corresponding Sec. WM. M. FORCE, Rec. Sec.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great success of MLLE. SANYEAH AS MAZEPPA.

Concluding with PASSION'S PERILS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

No. 585 Broadway.

Mme. VILOETTE PICAUT'S Parisian Can-Can or Chahut Dancers. More new stars and sensations. Matinee WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE BREWSTER WAGON.

We are now exhibiting our usual September stock complete in all weights, and entirely fresh, being our production of the last few weeks. Special attention is called to the "parallel or straight arm axle," which we have adopted after a thorough trial of over three years, giving to our light wagons a precision and ease in running heretofore unknown to the trade. Factory, Broadway and 47th st.; down town warerooms, 5th av., corner 14th st. BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN and WAGON BLANKETS. CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent, and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISpose of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

A.—LANDAULET, ONE CLARENCE, ONE Coupé, one Park or Mail Phaeton, one T Cart, with shifting top; also one set of double Harness, best City makers, and used by a private family going to Europe; for sale cheap. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE VERY LOW FINE, NEW light single and double harness; also a splendid carriage harness; all the harness first-class work; best material, at No. 149 West 33d st.

LARGE FAMILY OR COUPE HORSE, sound and kind, for sale cheap—$250. Can be seen this week at McNichol's Stables, No. 23 West 12th st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow stall; rooms on upper floor. Address E. F., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Proprietor and Manager

, All the novelties postponed for the present in consequence of the great and emphatic success of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Remodeled upon the edition performed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEO. CLARKE	as	Charles Surface
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Moses
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG	as	Crabtree
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL	as	Trip
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. HART CONWAY	as	Careless
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT	as	Maria
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT	as	Mrs. Candor
Miss ALICE GREY	as	Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE of act I., A MINUET AND GAVOTTE will be danced by the principal characters.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

VICTORY CERTAIN.

MR. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, THE WORLD-RENOWNED PEDESTRIAN, NOW PERFORMING THE GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE OF WALKING 500 MILES IN SIX DAYS, AT THE HIPPODROME, IS NOW SURE OF THE PRIZE.

Mr. WESTON, by a most extraordinary effort, has succeeded in obtaining A COMPLETE MASTERY OF HIS STUPENDOUS TASK, and nothing can, it is thought, interfere with his securing the prize offered by Mr. P. T. BARNUM.

LADIES AND FAMILIES

desirous of witnessing the walk should, as far as practicable, visit THE HIPPODROME during the day time to avoid the crowds present in the evening.

THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS each afternoon and evening, which are a special feature of the entertainment, are given on the LARGE CENTRAL ENCLOSURE, specially thrown open for this week only.

DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

Admission......50 Cents.

COLOSSEUM. 35TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

MATINEE AND EVENING.

PARIS BEFORE THE COMMUNE.
THE DEVIL'S GORGE.
THE SYBIL'S CAVE.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.
PROF. SEDWICK.
PARIS BY GASLIGHT.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
ORGAN RECITAL.
PARIS WITH STORM EFFECTS.
MASKS AND FACES.
MOORE'S MELODIES.
MATT MORGAN'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 AND 7:30 P. M.

Carriages may be ordered at 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM NOTICE.

In consequence of the great danger attending Paris in Flames the management have decided to withdraw it for the present, substituting Paris in a Thunderstorm, with its superb and thrilling effects of lightning, wind, and rain.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 3 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

FLORAL DISPLAY at AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.

The most rare and beautiful plants ever exhibited in this City.

See other advertisements.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, Thomas Otway's tragic play in five acts,

VENICE PRESERVED,

revised by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.

The tragedy will be given with every regard to detail and a powerful cast.

PIERRE......Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

, NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, when RICHARD THE III. will be given.

, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the foremost representatives of the Irish drama. Sale of seats begins to-day.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT SUCCESS.

EVERY NIGHT.

After careful preparation, MARK TWAIN'S MARK TWAIN'S MARK TWAIN'S American drama, GILDED AGE, GILDED AGE, in five acts, with Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND in his great character of Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.

Box-office open daily from 8 till 4.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

LAST WEEK OF THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

The season of Theo. Thomas' Summer nights' concerts will terminate on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

Admission tickets, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

THIS THURSDAY, Sept. 17, the following new works will be performed for the first time:

SYMPHONY, op. 140, (new)......Schubert
Adapted for orchestra by Joseph Joachim.
OVERTURE, Triomphale, Russian Hymn, (new)......Rubenstein
SCHERZO. (new)......Felix Draeseke

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

THE TURF.

A GREAT CHAMPION RACE AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

MORRISANIA, N. Y.,

FOR $10,000!!

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1874, AT 2 P. M.

$4,000 to First. $1,800 to Third.
$3,000 to Second. $1,200 to Fourth.

The entries include four of the fastest horses in the world, barring Goldsmith Maid and Dexter, which are as follows:

Budd Doble's br. g. Gloster, best record 2:17.
Wm. Lovell's b. m. American Girl, best record 2:17½.
O. A. Hickok's ch. g. Judge Fullerton, best record 2:19.
A. F. Merrill's b. g. Camors, best record 2:19¾.

SAME DAY.—A purse of $1,000, for 2:31 class; $550 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third, with the following entries:

Dan Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom.
John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman.
John Chambers' b. m. Moisie.
H. Peterson's g. m. Cora F.
E. A. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy.
Hiram Howe's s. g. G. B. Daniels.
H. Casey's br. s. Wm. A. Turnbull.
Wm. Hanna's br. g. Vanity Fair.

The above races to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot, for Fleetwood Park, at 10:12 A. M., 11:40 A. M., and 1:05 P. M.

Boats leave Peck slip every half-hour for Harlem; Third avenue cars from Harlem to Morrisania run every five minutes. Eighth avenue cars from City Hall direct to McComb's Dam Bridge. Stages will be in waiting to convey passengers from bridge to track, at 15 cents each. JAMES DATES, President.

W. H. VAN CORT, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. EARLE and SAMUEL S. EARLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham L. Earle and Samuel S. Earle, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of A. L. Earle & Son, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of August A. D., 1874.

MOSES M. ROBINSON, Assignee, No. 59 William street, New-York City.

s17-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,334.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton Caldwell, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1874.

MILES G. MOIES, Assignee.

No. 331 Cedar street, Room No. 2, New-York City.

Southern District of New-York, ss.—I hereby designate The New-York Times and New-York [illegible] Advertiser as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy.

s17-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

GEN. TRACY MAKES A STATEMENT.

A NEW ASPECT OF THE CASE—MOULTON SUED FOR $100,000 BY MISS E. D. PROCTOR —A SERIES OF CONTRADICTIONS.

In the "statement" recently made by Mr. Francis D. Moulton in reference to the Beecher-Tilton scandal, frequent reference was made to Gen. F. B. Tracy and the part he had taken in the case. Mr. Tracy was charged by Mr. Moulton with unprofessional conduct and an attempt to bring about a compromise calculated to conceal the real facts. The day following that upon which Mr. Moulton's statement was made public Gen. Tracy denied the truth of that part of it which referred to him, and announced his intention of replying in detail. Yesterday, in the form of an interview with a reporter of the morning Brooklyn *Union*, a one cent paper recently started, and of which Mr. Tracy is said to be part proprietor, the reply to Moulton was published. It occupied about four columns, and is chiefly devoted to explaining Mr. Tracy's connection with the case. It will be remembered that Mr. Moulton stated that Mr. Tracy was counsel for Mr. Beecher in 1872, at the time of the Woodhull publication. Mr. Tracy denies that statement. He says that he was consulted by Moulton at that time, but his advice was not taken, and he knew nothing further of the case until the publication of the Bacon letter. He continues: "My position, whatever it has been, I assumed in the beginning at the special instance and request of Moulton. He said it was necessary that there should be some one in the case in whom he and Mr. Beecher had confidence, and with whom he could confer confidentially from time to time; that he could not do so with Mr. Shearman, but could do so with me. This did not seem unnatural to me, as I had been one of the counsel for his firm in their recent important controversy with the Government, and had been much with him and the other members of his firm during the preceding Fall and Winter. I had seen a great deal of Moulton during this time, and he knew that I had come to have confidence in his ability to bring satisfactory results out of intricate and complicated situations. I had held many private and confidential consultations with him relating to his own business affairs, and be no doubt felt that, if I consented to come into the case, he could safely confer with me in the strictest privacy and confidence. My long intercourse with Moulton pending the controversy of his firm with the Government had enabled me to understand, as I never before had been able to understand, how it was that he should have acquired and held so firmly as he did the confidences of Mr. Beecher. He had good reason also to suppose that I would listen with favor to any suggestions of his calculated to bring about a final solution of the difficulty. I consented to take an active part in the case, and since then have participated in many private and confidential interviews with Moulton and others. Having assumed this position at his request that he might talk with me privately, it is entirely in keeping with his character, as now disclosed to the world by his recent publications, that he should treacherously betray my confidence by publishing the conversations which I permitted him to hold with me in private. I have never sought the confidences of Moulton or Tilton in this matter. Their interviews with me are confidential, as all such interviews upon matters of such delicacy must necessarily be among gentlemen; and, notwithstanding the provocation that Moulton has given me to violate the confidence reposed in me by himself and others, I shall not do it. If I consent to hold a private conversation with the devil, I will respect his confidence. I shall, therefore, only correct the misrepresentations which he (Moulton) has made, referring to no other conversations than those which he has referred to and misrepresented."

In relation to the report which Tilton drew up shortly after the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was appointed, and which Moulton in his statement represents Gen. Tracy as saying he could have the committee adopt as their report, Gen. Tracy says: "I did not say on hearing this report read that, with a few alterations, which were not material, I thought I could have the report adopted by the committee. I could not refrain from smiling at the peculiar characteristics of this document, and wondered how it was possible any man could write such things of himself. But Tilton seemed in an excellent mood that morning and, I said, that the paper was one in the right direction; that there were many things in it which, of course, the committee could not say, but the main points I said were covered; but perhaps they would have to be a little more definitely stated. Referring to the question of Mrs. Tilton's innocence, and the offense to which the so-called apology referred, there was much in this paper, however, to lead us to hope that the facts of the case were at last to be stated, and the scandal finally put to rest. He states in this document, in his own handwriting, the innocence of Mrs. Tilton, and of the so-called apology he says that 'the apology was designed to cover a complicated transaction, its details difficult of exact or just statement,' and that the necessary evidence which should accompany any statement would include the names of persons who had happily escaped thus far the tongue of public gossip.

This is precisely what Mr. Beecher has always said of this offense and of the so-called apology, and in this document, now published for the first time, we have Mr. Beecher's version of this affair confirmed by the written evidence of Theodore Tilton. Few men understand better than does Mr. Tilton the correct use of the English language. Now, 'transaction' is not the word which Mr. Tilton would use to describe adultery; it relates to business; and just what Mr. Beecher says the offense related to, and which the apology was designed to cover. But however this may be, Tilton certainly would not describe adultery as a 'complicated transaction,' which would include the names of other persons than the immediate parties to the act. This statement of Tilton confirms in a remarkable manner what Tilton says Mr. Beecher said to him at their accidental meeting at Moulton's house a day or two after the apology was written. 'He [Beecher] said he was to blame, but not so much as some others.'

The charge made by Mr. Moulton that Gen. Tracy, in 1872, promised not to go into the case against Tilton, Gen. Tracy explains as follows: "About the time mentioned Mr. Tilton came to me, bearing a ponderous manuscript, and after a few moments' preliminary conversation he turned to the manuscript, but before reading said: 'Mr. Tracy, I do not know the etiquette of your profession; I am about to give you my case against Mr. Beecher. If I do so, and he and I should afterward come into collision in respect to the facts I am about to state, would you feel yourself at liberty to act as his counsel?' I said that, after consenting to hear a statement of a case from a party to a controversy, I should not feel at liberty to become counsel for the other party to that same controversy. He therefore proceeded to read a long and detailed statement of his case against Mr. Beecher, the only offense therein charged being that of an improper solicitation. In the conversation that subsequently followed the reading of the manuscript he denied explicitly that any other or more serious offense had been committed. The case, as he thus presented it against Mr. Beecher, was that of an impure proposition, which had been rejected. After the publication of the Bacon letter I had several conversations with Mr. Tilton, which, however, were always of his own seeking and not of mine, and which occurred either at my own office or at the Brooklyn Club, where he sought me while taking lunch or dinner. I had so long been out of this case that this promise of mine had passed entirely out of mind, until it was called to my recollection by Moulton. And in one of these conversations with Tilton he mentioned the subject also, and asked me if I remembered it. I told him I did and should adhere to it. Up to this time Tilton had made no other or different charge against Mr. Beecher from that contained in his 'True Story' which he had read to me. Subsequently, however, when I had become impressed that he was about to make a different charge, I said to him, 'Mr. Tilton, when I made you the promise that I would not be the counsel for Mr. Beecher, I made it of course with reference to the case that you then presented. If you now present a different case, I give you notice that I shall not regard myself as bound by the promise I then made. So long as you stand by the case upon which you obtained the promise I shall stand by the promise; but when you say to me, if you ever do, that the case you then presented to me was false, I shall regard the promise as having been obtained from me by fraud and deception, and shall not consider it binding.'"

The effort made to prevent the meeting of the committee by Gen. Tracy on the evening of the day when Tilton's first statement was ready is thus explained: "To correctly interpret my action in this matter it is necessary to keep in mind the standpoint from which I have acted. Believing and never doubting Mr. Beecher's entire innocence of the offence charged, but having learned from a friend to whom the statement had been read something of the nature and general import, I knew that its publication would not only do great temporary harm to Mr. Beecher, but it would let loose the flood-gates of scandal, weaken the consciences of the young, and breed general immorality as no event had done within a century. I felt it my duty above all else to prevent this calamity to my friend and to society by any honorable means in my power. Moulton and his counsel were earnestly working to accomplish the same result. They knew their case could make no other appeal to him except in the interests of peace. They said that the publication would kill him. Gen. Tracy said to me that it would not kill him, but would do him great injury, and kill you. Beecher may die of it ultimately, but he will live a long while; but you will be morally a dead man on the day of its publication." Moulton and Gen. Butler represented to me late in the afternoon of Monday that they thought this appeal was making an impression upon Tilton, and they felt sure if they could have another day, that they could bring him to realize the position in which the publication of this statement would place him, and urged upon me the necessity of inducing the committee not to meet. I told them I thought it was impossible to prevent a meeting of the committee, but in answer to their earnest appeals, I undertook to see the Chairman of the committee and did. But, as I predicted, it was of no use. The committee met. Tilton's statement was read and published by him the next day.

Gen. Tracy concludes by saying that every point Moulton has attempted to make against Mr. Beecher is susceptible of a clear and conclusive answer.

MOULTON TO BE ARRESTED.

In Moulton's statement a letter is quoted from a lady, whose name was not given, to Mr. Beecher, bearing date several years back. This letter Moulton asserted had reference to an improper intimacy between Mr. Beecher and the writer. Although Mr. Moulton did not give the name of the writer, it was known to quite a number of people that it was written by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, the authoress. Miss Proctor never denied the authorship of the letter. It refers to a simple business matter, she claims. Yesterday her lawyers were directed to take immediate steps to prosecute Moulton for malicious libel. Gen. Tracy, who is one of Miss Proctor's counsel, gives the following history of the case: "As early as 1868 Miss Proctor wrote and published a book known as *Beecher's Life Thoughts*. It had a great run, and she was about to publish a second volume on the same subject, and had gathered material for it when another book was announced by another author under a like title embracing similar matter. Until the publishers' announcement that it was to appear with Mr. Beecher's approval Miss Proctor had not heard anything of the existence of such a book, or of Mr. Beecher's approval of it. From that she supposed Mr. Beecher had been aiding in producing the book, and had not let her know of it. She and her friends were very indignant at what they regarded as bad faith on the part of Mr. Beecher, and she said some very severe things about him. But finally Mr. Beecher wrote her a letter explaining the circumstances, showing that he had not favored the other publication, and that it was not being published with his approval. This explanation satisfied Miss Proctor that Mr. Beecher had acted firmly, purely, and honestly in what he had done, although she was greatly annoyed at the situation, but never published the second volume. This note, which was written in 1871, refers to the whole business difficulty, states how she felt toward Mr. Beecher at the time, but she had since come to the conclusion that he had acted from proper motives, and that she had done him great injustice in some particulars. Now, Moulton knew that that was what the letter referred to—that it was a business transaction, and nothing else."

Damages are laid in the suit at $100,000. To-day the necessary papers will be filed in the United States District Court (Miss Proctor being a resident of Massachusetts) and an order of arrest issued for Moulton.

LOCAL POLITICS.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION — MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Club of the City of New-York was held last evening in the club-rooms, No. 39 Union square, Mr. William H. Gedney, the President, in the chair. The special object of the meeting was the appointment of an Executive Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed as members of that body: Col. M. W. Burns, Dennis Shea, John Collins, D. H. Crowley, C. Van Cott, John J. O'Brien, J. W. Farr, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Joseph Archibald, William Wade, J. C. Pinckney, H. J. Leake, Bernard Biglin, Robert C. Brown, and the officers of the association.

Eighteen new members proposed at the last meeting were elected, including Gen. Arthur, Hon. Thos. Murphy, United States District Attorney Bliss, and Assistant Alderman Wade. After the transaction of some routine business of an unimportant nature the club adjourned for two weeks.

The Young Men's Association of the Fifth Assembly District met at No. 23 Bedford street Tuesday evening to complete their organization. The offices left vacant at the first meetings were filled, and a committee was appointed to procure permanent meeting rooms.

The Kings County Republican Assembly District Conventions for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at Utica on the 23d inst. were held last evening. The names of the delegates are given below. They are all in favor of the renomination of Gov. DIX.

First District—L. Bennett and William Morrison. Alternate—J. S. Bangs and L. Delavier.

Second District—W. C. Ogden, John Lee, and S. C. Carll. Alternates—G. H. Roberts, Jacob H. Cohen, and William McCall.

Third District—A. J. Perry and S. P. Russell. Alternates—Nelson Shaunwman and Cornelius Gardiner.

Fourth District—Whitlock, Third Ward; John F. Henry, Tenth Ward; James Woodhead, Eighth Ward; Buchanan, Twenty-second Ward.

Fifth District—Eugene D. Berri, Mathew H. Walkar, John H. Burtis, and Henry B. Spellman. Alternates—George B. Weeks, E. C. Parkinson, Eugene White, and C. H. K. Smith.

Sixth District—Jacob Worth, Louis Froelich, George H. Fisher, and Albert Daggett.

Seventh District—William Lecraft, William H. Ray, and John T. Venus. Alternates—William A. Green, Henry Hughes, and Christopher Fagan.

Eighth District—James R. McNaughton, David Williams, and George C. Bennett.

Ninth District—F. Ellery, E. H. Flavin, P. Harlow, P. Vanderveer, and S. Mitchell.

The Republican County Convention for Richmond County assembled at Republican head-quarters, New-York avenue, Clifton, yesterday, and the following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: John H. Housman, of Northfield; Wisner Townsend, of Southfield, and G. H. Underhill, of Westfield. Alternates—Walter Pelo and Cyrus White, of Castleton, and Michael Conklyn, of Southfield.

THE FORGED TITLE DEEDS.

Charles Sacia, accused of being implicated in the recently-discovered bond and title deed forgeries, was examined yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court. The first witness for the prosecution was Mr. William Sweeny, of Brooklyn. Upon being sworn, a deed to certain property was shown him, which he identified as having been given him by Mr. Gerard M. Stevens. The document was dated June 17, 1872, and purported to convey three lots, a part of the "Hayscales Farm," on the corner of Grand and Park avenues, Brooklyn, to the witness. He swore that he had never parted with the title or any portion of it; had paid taxes on the property, and had been in open and exclusive possession of it ever since. Mr. George W. James, of No. 156 West Eleventh street, a coal dealer in Grand street, Jersey City, was next called. Two title deeds were shown him, which he identified. He said they were received from Charles Sacia, in the course of a negotiation with himself. In explanation, Mr. James testified that Sacia had proposed to sell him lots in Brooklyn, in exchange for coal, and that he, witness, had finally been induced to enter into a bargain by which he was to take the lots, and pay Sacia for them in coal, in small quantities, to be delivered wherever the latter might designate, with the proviso that in case witness should sell the property he was to give Sacia the sum received in excess of the amount agreed to be paid in coal. When the bargain was consummated, the witness was surprised to find that the conveyances were made to him by William H. Walker, and not by Sacia, who explained by saying that Walker was a wealthy man, and that it was all right. The witness then took the deeds, and left them to be recorded in the Register's office, in Brooklyn, with a note requesting that they should be returned to him in care of Sacia, No. 19 Broadway. The deeds had never been returned from the Register's office, and he saw them for the first time yesterday. This property is said to be identical with that of which Mr. Sweeny claims ownership. The witness was then shown a deed by which property in Brooklyn was conveyed to him by William H. Walker, for which property he, witness, had never paid any money, and of which he had never afterward heard. This deed was made out in Sacia's handwriting, and had been duly recorded in Brooklyn. Mr. James further stated that he had delivered sundry lots of coal to Sacia's order, and that just before learning of the latter's arrest he had received an order from him for thirty-five tons, which had not been filled. Sacia's counsel then waived further examination, and the prisoner was held in default of bail.

A NEW WATER SUPPLY FOR HOBOKEN.

A year ago a Commission was appointed by the New-Jersey State Legislature to provide a new water supply for Hoboken and the townships in the northern section of the county. Surveys were made, but for some months the matter has lain dormant.

At a meeting of the Hoboken Council, held on Tuesday evening, it was decided expedient to go on with the construction of the works. Books will be at once opened in the City Hall to receive the names of objectors. If the amount represented by the objectors exceed one-half of the entire real estate assessed the project will be abandoned, otherwise it will be vigorously pushed to completion.

A HACKETTSTOWN (N. J.) POLICEMAN CLUBBED TO DEATH.

The usually quiet village of Hackettstown, N. J., is in a state of great excitement over an assault which threatens to result in a homicide. Police Officer Schuyler Smith is the victim, and he now lies at the point of death. It seems that on Saturday last a number of Swedes engaged in the Hackettstown Iron Foundry became intoxicated, and a fight ensued. Smith endeavored to repress the disturbance, but finding it impossible to do so without arresting one of the parties, undertook to take a Swede named Xaman into custody. Xaman resisted the officer, and his friends came to his assistance. The Swede then struck the officer a terrific blow on the head, which leveled him to the ground. The infuriated prisoner continued the assault until the officer had been rendered unconscious, and then leaving him for dead, fled. After a short chase, the would-be murderer was captured and locked up. Officer Smith was removed to his home, and medical attendance was procured. On examination, it was discovered that his skull had been fractured, and that he had sustained other injuries which render his recovery an impossibility. Yesterday he lay at the point of death, and it was thought he could not survive many hours. It was feared that an attempt would be made to rescue the officer's assailant, and a number of special officers were sworn in to protect the jail.

JAMES McCREERY'S FALL OPENING.

A FINE DISPLAY OF THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES AT BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

Prompted by a dull and dreary rain, the inclination to remain in-doors pretty generally prevailed yesterday; notwithstanding which, he wever a very fair representation of the *Elite* and lovers of fashion visited the fall opening of James McCreery & Co., corner of Broadway and Eleventh street. There was a very marked contrast existing between the out-door elements and those inside this dry-goods emporium. While on the one hand there was nothing but cloud, on the other there was little else than sunshine—a fact which may be accounted for by the present satisfactory business status and the flattering business prospects of the establishment in question. With this firm at least the dullness of the times is rapidly giving way to a brisk trade. Indeed, proprietors claim that the last five or six weeks of this year have realized them much more than the corresponding period of 1873. The general display at the opening yesterday was very fine, surpassing, if possible, that of preceding years. In domestic goods, there was an immense stock, but the opening was not for a display in this line. The attractions were, as a rule, imported. The Fall styles are profuse and elaborate, and many of them at the same time are very unique. In silks there will be an extensive demand for the gros grain. Among those for morning wear, and that are particularly handsome, may be mentioned "marron," "Bois des Fles Pourpre," "Heliotrope," "Ashantee," and several shades of plum. The display in light shades of evening silks was very rich. Combination colors in this assortment were well represented, but they are of a kind that will necessarily give place to the plain. Not a little attention has been given to the stock of black silks, all of which are beautiful; none more so, however, than a variety called cachemire sublime, of which McCreery & Co. are the sole importers. The array of velvets, plain and striped with silk, was such as to attract the admiration of many connoisseurs. With these silks and velvets, the suits which are to open the Fall trade are brilliant. One of the made-up suits which seemed to absorb the attention of the many was a black silk and velvet dress, trimmed with jet. In the dress front were alternate rows of silk and velvet. The panier of heavy black silk velvet, was looped up with brilliant jet slides. The waist, of the same material, was also set off with jet trimmings and with the latest style of puffings. Sleeves were likewise puffed and trimmed with jet. The whole arrangement was very unique and elegant, and may be expected to be taken for a pattern. A rich green silk, with fine plaitings in front skirt and a succession of puffed flounces in the back, together with a basque waist cut low in the neck, attracted not a few admirers.

Among the other noticeable suits were a black velvet costume, trimmed with Chinchilla, a fawn-colored evening or reception dress, and a combination in Prune and Parisian gray, carriage dress, having side plaitings caught up in the centre of the front skirt in bows of lan shape, with waist and sleeves a complete mass of puffs and trimming—too elaborate for detail. The assortment of black silk suits, with jet trimmings, was both large and beautiful. The black velvet costumes made up in various styles, but is particularly elegant with trimmings of jet and loopings in front, with collar trimmed with same jet. Over-skirts and jackets heavily beaded, for dinner or carriage dresses, were set out in abundance. There was also displayed a large assortment of cloaks to fit rather snug, and trimmed with French mohair braid and with beads. These few suits and costumes are mentioned cursorily, and do not begin to exhaust the stock. To appreciate to any extent this elegant display, one must necessarily see and personally examine. From the array of dresses and silks one naturally moves toward an array of hats. Here the display, though not embracing every style and variety of the season, certainly included the handsomest. The "Madame Virot" pattern, judging by its grace and beauty, evident yesterday, would undoubtedly take precedence this Fall. These hats were variously trimmed, none more becomingly, however, than one covered with dark green velvet with feather trimming and surrounded by a long plume. The interior was of soft quilling. A style originating in the McCreery establishment, and destined not to be a taking one, is composed of two bonnets caught up at the side and trimmed with handsome loops, a bird, a feather across the crown, a twist across the front, and ribbon ends in the back. Both of these styles become patterns.

In the line of furs, which McCreery & Co. have made a specialty, an imposing stock is exhibited. Russian sable and chinchilla muffs and boas will be the favorites among the furs of inextravagant prices. The display of this quality was very satisfactory, but the chief interest lay in the extensive stock of sealskin. Sacks and muffs of this material are ready for sale in enormous quantities all over the country, and McCreery & Co. have not been slow in securing their share. Prices in these luxuries will probably range this Winter from $65 to $100 and upward, and more of them will be worn than ever before. The style of sack displayed yesterday is rather longer than usual, and is cut to fit into the figure.

A large assortment of children's furs made from gray and white Persia lamb was also open for inspection yesterday.

The opening will continue to-day and to-morrow.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The steady rain of yesterday compelled the postponement of the contemplated excursion down the bay, and the Grand Lodge of Good Templars convened its session in Ewing Hall, at 9 o'clock, Dr. R. S. Sutton, G. W. C. T., presiding. The forenoon was occupied in listening to reports of committees and addresses by prominent members of the Order from this and other States. In the afternoon J. B. Gibbs, of Perry Lodge, No. 134, of this City, presented to the Grand Lodge a beautiful ebony gavel, handsomely mounted with solid gold; and which is to be competed for yearly by the subordinate lodges. The lodge initiating and holding for a specified time the largest number of previously unpledged men or women to have the gavel, until won by another lodge. The gift was received by the G. W. C. T., and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and rules to govern the competition.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: G. W. C. T., R. S. Sutton, re-elected; G. W. V. T., W. C. Taylor, Miss Cuyler, re-elected; G. W. S., D. W. Hooker, re-elected; G. W. T., A. S. Draper; Managers, W. H. Van Cott, F. J. Sibley, Dr. C. Boughton; Representatives to R. W. G. L., W. H. Van Cott, Dr. R. E. Sutton, John N. Stearns, Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell.

The evening session was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Political Action, and the resolutions recommended for adoption. The consideration of the report was not concluded, and will be resumed this morning. At 9 A. M. the officers were installed with the usual ceremonies in presence of a crowded lodge-room.

Should the weather be propitious at 8 o'clock this morning, the New-York Good Templars will take their visitors on a trip down the bay, leaving West Eleventh street at the hour named, and Grand street, East River, thirty minutes later. Should the storm continue, the trip will be taken on Friday morning, starting at the same hour and making the same landing.

The Grand Lodge will probably adjourn to-night.

ACCIDENT TO LITTLE GIRLS.

Two little girls, aged five and six years respectively, residing at No. 41 Lexington avenue, while playing on the back porch yesterday afternoon, lost their balance and fell a distance of twelve feet on to a stone pavement, carrying with them a table which fell on the youngest, crushing in its skull and inflicting other bruises. The elder sister escaped with slight wounds, and it is thought that the youngest is not necessarily fatally injured.

BASE-BALL.

The Boston Red Stockings defeated the Chicago Club yesterday, at Boston, by a score of 12 to 7.

To-day the Bridgeport and Flyaway Clubs will play a game for the amateur championship on the Union Grounds.

MECHANICS' EXHIBITION AND ART EXPOSITION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Mechanics' Exhibition and Art Exposition, preparations for which in Faneuil and Quincy Halls have been a long time in progress, were formally opened to-day without any ceremony beyond a procession, composed of the Board of Managers and the various officers of the association, the Governor and Council, Mayor Cobb, members of the City Government, and other invited guests, which marched through the halls. The doors were then thrown open to the general public. The exhibition is the largest ever held by this association. There are about 1,800 exhibitors in all, exclusive of the contributors to the art section, and all the sections are crowded to the full limit. The machinery department is greatly overcrowded, and the committee feel obliged to refuse a large number of applications for space in that department.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Geo. Halfman, a butcher, fell from the second story of the stable No. 778 First avenue, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

Henry Devan, aged twenty-three, of No. 205 East Twenty-ninth street, cut his hand severely by a circular-saw in the factory No. 321 East Twenty-second street, yesterday.

At the Fall trade sale of books at Clinton Hall yesterday an extensive library of works of fiction was disposed of at fair prices by Henry L. Hunter & Co., of No. 744 Broadway.

Patrick Ragen, aged twenty-eight, of No. 155 West Fifty-first street, while working in a new building at Broadway and Cedar street, yesterday, had his skull fractured by a falling beam.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night, at 8 o'clock. All working women are cordially invited to be present.

The twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club will take place Monday, Sept. 28. There will be five races—senior and junior sculls, pair-oared and four-oared shells, and eight-oared barges.

The Young Men's Woman's Suffrage League held its tenth regular public meeting at Plimpton Hall yesterday evening. An address on "Prohibition and Woman Suffrage" was delivered by Mrs. Amanda Deyo.

To-day applications from persons wishing to serve as special Deputy United States Marshals during the November elections, will be received by United States Marshal Fiske, at his office, No. 41 Chambers street.

The funeral of Mrs. Emma Riddle, the matron of Bellevue Hospital, who died last Sunday, took place yesterday. Mrs. Riddle was forty-nine years of age, and has been matron of the hospital for fourteen years.

The regular Fall term of the College of the City of New-York opened yesterday, but the recitations will not begin until Monday. The majority of the students presented themselves and received the necessary text books.

Deputy Sheriff James McSpedden recovered a judgment for $1,000 against John Deering for assault and battery, before Judge McAdam and a jury, in the Marine Court, yesterday. The defendant made no appearance in the case.

Thomas Murphy, aged fifteen, of No. 437 West Thirty-sixth street, while working in the stable at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street, yesterday, was severely bitten by a savage dog. He was attended by Dr. Wade, and taken to his home.

The examination in the case of Mr. Garrett P. Tunison, charged with burning 130 copies of the Harlem *Local*, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner Betts. The case will be summed up by the counsel to-day at 11 o'clock.

A project is on foot to erect a new Greek chapel in this City. The Russian Imperial Government are expected to subscribe largely to the cost of the undertaking, toward which $23,000 has already been raised. Plans for an edifice to cost $85,000 have been sent to St. Petersburg for approval.

Mr. Carpenter, Superintendent of the House of Reception, took out on Monday by the Erie Railway, twenty-seven boys and girls to be indentured in Illinois. These children were selected from about 600, and have received careful training and instruction. The public are invited to visit the Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Tenth avenue.

The German Society for the Advancement of Public School Education held a meeting at the German school-house, in Fourth street, last evening. Reports were received showing that the German language has been introduced as a branch of instruction in the public schools of Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, and other cities of the Union.

The Captain of the ship Pactolus, which arrived in port yesterday, reports the discovery, on the 13th of September, in latitude 39° 8′ north, longitude 65° 8′ west, of a ship on fire. At 7 A. M. on the morning of the day following the flames parsed the floating remains of the burned vessel, including a number of oil cases still on fire. The name of the missing ship has not been discovered.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of yesterday, the 15th inst., Mr. Charles Willis, private Secretary to the late Horace F. Clark, and more recently filling a like position with Hon. Augustus Schell, was drowned while bathing in the Ramapo River, at Mahwah, N. J., near the residence of John Pandir, Esq., at whose country seat he was visiting. His body was recovered about 7 o'clock, and will be placed in a vault to await cable advices from his relations in England.

BROOKLYN.

Myrtle avenue, east of Broadway, is to be repaired at a cost of $2,000.

The different Aldermanic committees on the budget will report at a meeting of the Common Council to be held next Wednesday.

Superintendent Folk yesterday issued a general order directing the members of the Police force to appear in Winter uniform on the 25th inst.

It is announced that the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, have effected the re-engagement of Theodore Thomas and his orchestra for the coming season.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the irregularities discovered in the Almshouse and other county institutions, held a session yesterday afternoon at Flatbush.

The Union Congregational Church, on State street, has elected the following Trustees: Wm. Goldey, H. H. Van Dyck, L. W. Towt, J. M. Smith, J. B. Goldey, T. S. Knapp, Lefferts Bennett, A. H. Philips, Wm. R. Bailey.

Thomas McGrath, of No. 22 Front street, was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Walsh, on a charge of attempting to shoot his wife. McGrath, while under the influence of liquor, fired seven shots from a revolver at Mrs. McGrath, none of which, however, took effect.

Conrad Hamburg, a German, aged sixty, residing at No. 40 Bartlet street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a table-knife. Some days ago Hamburg made a similar attempt but was stopped by his wife. Yesterday he was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where the doctors pronounced his injuries fatal. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

NEW-JERSEY.

The long-continued drought and destructive fires have caused much suffering in Southern New-Jersey.

The lamp-black factory at Rahway was damaged by fire, Monday night, to the extent of $1,500.

Rev. P. S. Vreeland, of Paterson, has accepted a call to the Pastorate of the Baptist church at Wodstown, in Salem County.

A barn belonging to the Ocean Grove Association, at Ocean Grove, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

Edward Keogh, who was detained in Newark on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Alfred Mahon at Morristown last week, was taken to that place yesterday. It appears that he was subpœnaed to attend the Coroner's inquest, but ran away.

The man who was found lying unconscious at the door of St. Joseph's Hospital, in Paterson, a few nights ago, has since died without having recovered consciousness. He was buried without having been identified.

Yesterday morning information was lodged with the Police authorities of Elizabeth that a little boy named John Walsh, aged three years, had been kidnapped from the vicinity of his parents' residence, in Roselle. He was dressed in brown pants and white cotton jacket.

Alexander McGimpsey, Poundmaster of the Third District, in Jersey City, was committed to the County Jail last night, in default of bail, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. The complaint was made to Justice Dana by Detective Alexander Watson, from whose premises, on the hill, two goats had been stolen by McGimpsey's subordinates, and taken to the pound, where McGimpsey detained them.

Coroner Amiraux, of Paterson, will hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. M. McKinsley, the wife of the Main street saloon keeper who died suddenly on Tuesday. Rumors of foul play at the hands of her husband were rife in the neighborhood yesterday, but from all that can be learned thus far, it is highly probable that death was caused by the excessive use of liquor. Both she and her husband were said to be very dissipated characters.

A German in the employ of George Schnell, of Elizabeth, was found yesterday lying at the bottom of his wagon in South Grand street insensible and bleeding profusely from a terrible gash in his head. He was also cut and bruised in several other places. From the fact that a quantity of potatoes were missing from the wagon it is supposed the outrage was committed by thieves. Up to a late hour last night the man had not recovered consciousness, and was unable to give any account of the affair. His wounds may prove fatal.

In the Essex County Supreme Court yesterday a suit was commenced against the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company for $50,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by Frederick F. Gibbs, who was injured on that road in 1873. Gibbs was on the platform of the express car on the main track. The cars struck the car he was examining, and throwing him under the wheels, injured him so severely that his legs had to be amputated, and his right foot was also badly crushed. The case is still on.

On Saturday last a young man named Kirk was married to a daughter of Isaac Nichols at Allowaystown, and that night the wedding was celebrated with the festivities customary on such occasions, the bridegroom being apparently the merriest of the party. The following day he wrote two letters—one to his bride and the other to his father. In the latter he inclosed a memorandum of his financial affairs, with a request that they be settled as speedily as possible. The letter to his wife contained expressions of the warmest affection for her, and concluded with bidding her farewell, and advising her to get married again. After finishing the letters he went out into a shed at the rear of the house and committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Astor House.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Green, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Mlle. Heilbron, of the Strakosch Opera Company, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. S. P. Heintzelman and Lieut. Col. W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

G. V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Louis Janin, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

Rear Admiral James H. Strong, United States Navy, and Capt. John Leitch, of the steam-ship Scotia, are at the New-York Hotel.

John Crossley, M. P.; Rev. Dr. S. Mellor, and Col. Fitzwygram, of England; Rev. Michael Patterson, of Dublin; Senator George Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Ex-Mayor A. C. Wilder, of Rochester, and Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

The work of receiving, classifying, and arranging articles of domestic manufacture, fruits, vegetables, and flowers, poultry, cattle, horses, &c., for exhibition at the Fair grounds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, was concluded yesterday. The entries made in every department exceed those of last year, so that the show will be unusually good; and should the weather prove favorable the attendance of visitors will be correspondingly large. At noon to-day the annual address will be delivered by Hon. E. P. Baird, of Yonkers. In the course of the afternoon there will be two trots, one for a purse of $500, by horses in the three-minute class, and the other by horses of the three-year-old class.

For the $500 purse the following entries have been made:

1. D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N.
2. H. B. DeKay's b. m. Nellie Rutherford.
3. A. Bennett's g. g. E. Gordon.
4. Doc. Cook's blk. s. Deadsmonia.
5. James Patterson's blk. m. May Bird.
6. A. Doian's blk. h. Iona.
7. J. W. Tompkins' g. m. Madge I.
8. M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady Knapp.
9. P. Conover's ch. m. Lady Sill.
10. Otis Bort's br. g. Roadmaster.
11. D. B. Amos' b. g. Eclipse Clay.

For the $100 purse, for horses of the three-year-old class, the following entries have been made:

1. Otis Bort's blk. m. Fear ess.
2. D. A. Weed's g. g. Cubit.
3. Sam Carpenter's blk. s. Edward Jones.
4. J. H. Macy's ch. s. Locust.
5. R. M. Knapp's g. c. Meteor.

A SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Thomas Cavanagh, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, met with a terrible death near Beavertown, N. J., yesterday morning. About a mile from Beavertown, Thomas Hoffman, a flagman in the employ of the company, observed that one of the wheels of the engine was covered with blood. On examination he discovered the head of the unfortunate clerk fastened somehow in the machinery around the wheel. He took it in his arms and carried it a mile back, when he discovered Cavanagh's headless body. It is not known how he got beneath the wheels of the train, but it is supposed that he fell off while the train was in motion.

CRICKET.

To-day, at Hoboken, the St. George and Fall River Clubs will play a game. On Friday the Fall River and Staten Island clubs play on Staten Island.

(Advertisement.)

A.—The KNOX Fall style of gentlemen's hats—artistic, stylish, and unequaled—are procurable at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—F. Hebbert, H. M. Kenney, A. Billbrough, Capt. Macnamara, Mrs. Hutchins, S. Higginbotham, Rev. C. C. Hall, H. M. Cushman, R. C. Stoney, Halsey M. Smith, Master Trotter, J. Wright and Miss Wright, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, A. Rigg, Miss Edmonson, Rev. W. E. B. Gunn, Judge and Mrs. Williams, Jose De Pedrosa, Mrs. Robinson and child, Miss Robinson, Mrs. H. Matthews and daughter, Mr. Rosenfeld, E. L. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mme. F. Bernay, Denis Curtin.

In steam-ship State of Virginia, for Glasgow.—Mrs. L. K. Proctor, C. C. Ford, James Darby, M. Hammack, Mrs. Constance Hill, Master James Bunnell, Mrs. Greenwood, Henry Eyring, John Woodland, Joseph H. Perry, George Zundee, D. Bockhaldt, E. L. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Classen and infant, Miss Henrietta Delmar, Leonard Delmar, Mrs. M. Allen.

In steam-ship Hohenzollern, for Bremen.—Wm. Addison, Mrs. Harriet Addison, Miss Frances Addison, Miss Emma Addison, Miss Henrietta Gardiner, C. Stretton, G. Sauer, L. Michal, Miss R. Isaac, Prof. C. J. Beleke, H. C. Stiefel, Mrs. Cath. Grummert, Mrs. Cath. Brandt, F. T. Blunck, Theodore Schutt.

*PASSENGER